

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

MEMBER OF HARDING'S PARTY INSTANTLY KILLED
WHEN AUTO PLUNGES FROM COLORADO MOUNTAIN

Twelve Persons Are Injured in Auto Accidents

VICTIMS IN AUTO
CRASHES EXPECTED
TO RECOVER SOON

Mrs. Frank Waldrop and Mrs. R. B. Johnson Are Injured in Collision of Cars Sunday Afternoon.

SEDAN IS OVERTURNED
IN CRASH OF AUTOS

Mr. and Mrs. G. Campbell Are Hurt When Their Automobile Collides With a Truck.

Twelve people were injured in automobile accidents Sunday. While none are believed to have been fatally hurt, a number received serious bruises and cuts from which they will likely be disabled for days, in the opinion of doctors.

The injured were Mrs. Frank Waldrop, of College Park, and her eleven-year-old son, Marvin; Mrs. R. B. Johnson, also of College Park, and her two children, Tommie, age 9, and Edna Rae, three years old; Mr. and Mrs. G. Campbell, of 3 Floral avenue, and their young daughter, Grace; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bradley, of 68 East Baker street; Greer Parker, 63 Florida avenue, and A. R. Keith, 11 N. D. 71, Atlanta.

Injured in Crash.
Mrs. Waldrop and Mrs. Johnson and their children were injured in a collision between the sedan which Mrs. Waldrop was driving and a light touring car driven by E. C. Hewes, Jr., of 227 Williams Mill road. This accident occurred at Juniper and Seventh streets and resulted in the sedan, containing the two women and their children, being completely overturned.

Surgeons at the Grady hospital, where the injured party was rushed, stated that Mrs. Waldrop had suffered a broken arm, besides lacerations about the neck and back and received scratches. The children escaped with a few cuts and minor bruises.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and their little daughter, Grace, were hurt as the result of a collision between their automobile and a motor truck at Cherokee avenue and Alameda street. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were severely shaken up and bruised, while their daughter was scalped by the falling water from the radiator of the truck. Jesse Clarke, of 338 Cumby street, driver of the truck, was arrested under charges of reckless driving.

Abused After Crash.
An unidentified driver injured Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradley in a collision between his car and one which Mr. Bradley was driving. This accident occurred at 6:25 o'clock Sunday morning at Gordon and Ashby streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, who were furnished with the license number of the other machine, stated that the driver was speeding, and that after wrecking their car, got out and used abusive language to them, leaving without rendering any assistance or furnishing his name.

Call Officers W. Jack Hyman and T. W. Williams carried Mrs. Bradley to the Atlanta hospital in their automobile. She received several fractured ribs in addition to a wound on the head.

Mr. Parker was the victim of an automobile crash which passed a standing street car on the wrong side, according to information furnished by the police by Motorman J. C. Smith and conductor T. J. Peck, in charge of the car that Parker had just left.

The street car men told the police that the machine which injured Parker was driven by Claud Ireland, of 609 Chestnut street, who drove his machine on the left side of the street and which was discharging passengers on English avenue and Fox street.

Production of Autos
And Trucks Reach New
High Total in Survey

Washington, June 24.—Production of passenger automobiles and trucks reached a new high mark for the year in May, according to a final survey of the industry issued today by the department of commerce. A total of 350,180 cars and 42,983 trucks were completed compared with 322,451 cars and 23,788 trucks in May, 1922.

TYBEE AUTO TOUR
PARTY HOME AGAIN
AFTER LONG TRIP

Rains, After Tourists Leave Macon, Serve to Bring Disbandment of the Autoists.

The Constitution's Atlanta-Tybee tourists drove back into the city late Sunday night, completing the five-day motor trip from the Gate City to the sea and back, finishing it tired but satisfied.

The last day's motoring began at the DeSoto hotel in Savannah at 6 o'clock Sunday morning and was finished by the different cars in the tour at different hours Sunday night. A series of hard rains after they passed Macon having forced the drivers into a pell-mell, every man for himself procession that broke up the orderly procession that had marked the first days of the tour.

Showing of Picture.
Concurrently with the arrival of the last car back home again, Willard Patterson, manager of the Metropolitan theater, Sunday night announced the schedule arranged for showing the Constitution tour motion picture film this week. The film was made by J. B. Buchanan and Ty Sanders, photographers, who accompanied the tour.

The film will be clicked off on the screen each day at 11 o'clock in the morning, 12:30, 2:15, 4:00 and 5:45 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 and at 9:15 at night.

After its week's showing in Atlanta the film will be sent to motion picture houses in each of the cities along the route of the tour, all of whom Mr. Patterson said, have asked for it. A schedule will be arranged this week which will be satisfactory to the various communities concerned. Among those who have asked for it are exhibitors in Greensboro, Thomson, Savannah, Savannah, Waynesboro and Augusta.

Many Scenes Included.
The picture includes the cars that made the tour, a number of incidents of the tour, filmed at Greensboro, Sardis and other points, and features of the celebration at Tybee of the opening of the new million-dollar Savannah-Tybee highway, the bathing beauty contest, and other events. The Constitution tour film is being shown without additional charge as an extra attraction on a bill at the Metropolitan which features "Isle of Lost Ships," starring Milton Sills and Anna Q. Nilson.

Up until the time the rainstorm broke, the final day of the tour was practically without event. Committees of citizens extended formal welcome to the officials of the tour at Dublin and other principal points on the route. The length of the last day's trip made time for stopping too limited to permit any entertainment of the kind provided on the leisurely first stage of the jaunt.

One or two cars were reported to have been stuck in the mud for a few minutes during the day, but were quickly extricated by the Cannon service truck that kept a place at the extreme end of the line. H. M. Love, with a party of four, was the first tourist to reach Atlanta. Mr. and Mrs. Goodloe Yancey, Jr., with Mr. Yancey, Sr., were next. O. J. Willoughby, tour director, was third with The Constitution's pathfinder.

Horses Battle
In Bitter Duel
Till One Dies

Equine Street Fight on Business Streets of Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) Prompted by some secret cause of bitterness known only to the equine minds, two horses, both attached to light wagons, last night engaged in a duel at the corner of two business streets in Savannah, and so desperately fought that one was killed.

Frank Weaver owned the victorious duelist; Jack Blocker lost his animal. The winner first bit the other animal on the neck so viciously that it said the spine was broken, and then not content with the death bite with double results, the animal stabbed and stamped the reeling loser of the fight with iron shod hoofs.

PARTIES FACING
PROBING MENACE
OF COMMUNISM

Popular "Demands" Used by Communist Organizers to Bore Into Old Political Parties.

OFFICE SEEKERS GRAB
AT RADICAL DEMANDS

Reds Active in Framing and Polarizing Planks Appealing to Liberal Spirit Among Voters.

BY FRED R. MARVIN.
(Copyright, 1923, for The Constitution.)

The leaders of both old parties, no doubt, assume they are too alert to be caught in the web of communism, and yet in a number of states both parties have been cleverly and skillfully taken into the fold. Party leaders and party candidates, unfortunately, are often too eager to accept what appears to be a "demand" on the part of the voting public, and adopt this "demand" as their rallying cry, not because it is fair, just and will, in the long run, benefit the country, but because it appears popular.

This trait is well known to the trained leaders of communism. The communist of today is fighting a battle with brains and not bombs. The whole scheme is first to corrupt the people; to destroy the morale of the country; to saturate every group with class hatred, that later bombs may finish the job, and in carrying on this work he has not overlooked the old political parties, for these parties seem easy meat, and, indeed, recently proved very easy meat.

The theory of all movements in the past seeking to destroy civilization and Christianity has been founded on the belief that when the working masses were sufficiently organized they could, by force and violence, step in and take all industries and operate these industries for the benefit of all, and not for profit. That is the theory of the I. W. W. of today and the syndicalist of yesterday.

So far as it goes that is the theory of communists as directed and controlled today from Soviet Russia, but the communist is a trained person. He knows this will never accomplish the result sought. He points out that the

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

ATLANTA IS GIVEN
ELKS' CONVENTION

Formal Decision Reached After Local Representatives Promise to Use Every Effort to Prevent Prize Fight.

Following a conference Sunday morning in New York, when representatives of Atlanta lodge No. 78, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, gave to the grand exalted ruler and trustees of the order positive assurance that every available means will be employed to prevent the proposed prize fight between Jeff Smith and Harry Greb, dated for the week of the convention, formal announcement was made that the fifty-ninth grand lodge reunion and convention of the Elks' grand lodge will be held in Atlanta July 9-14.

Present at the conference, which was held at 11 o'clock Sunday morning in the office of the Elks' Magazine, 50 East Forty-second street, were the grand trustees, of which C. F. J. McCue is chairman, and Grand Exalted Ruler J. Edgar Masters, John S. McClelland, of Atlanta, general chairman of the 1923 convention board, Judge L. F. McClelland, exalted ruler of Atlanta lodge No. 78, and Walter P. Andrews, R. A. Gordon, of Atlanta, grand trustee, was also present.

The above mentioned members of the Atlanta lodge, who went to New York Saturday for a conference with

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

PEANUT CHOKES CHILD
Dawsonville Child Is Freak
Death Victim.

Dawsonville, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—The 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Chester, of near Dawsonville, died at an Atlanta hospital Saturday morning, as the result of a peanut lodged in her windpipe. The child was looking to Atlanta Thursday with the hope of getting the peanut removed, but all efforts failed and death finally resulted.

Interment was at Mimbille cemetery Sunday morning.

LABOR DECLARES
BRITISH ROYALTY
NO LONGER NEEDED

Affiliation With Communism and Attitude Toward Monarchy Most Vexing Problem for Britain.

BY RALPH H. TURNER

London, June 24.—Two of the most vital issues in England's labor movement today—labor's relation to communism and its attitude toward the monarchy—will come to the fore in the 23rd annual conference of the English labor party which opens in London Tuesday for a four day session.

On the vexed question of labor and communism, which has been a heated question in British labor ever since the rise of bolshevism in Russia, the conference will consider a variety of resolutions. These range all the way from unqualified affiliation with the communist party to equally unqualified condemnation of communism.

Followers of the labor cause will have their choice of at least two alternatives on the touchy question of "labor and the throne." It does not matter that either resolution will be adopted, but they have been framed in such a way as to promote lively discussion on a problem that affects the whole political and social future of Great Britain at a time when England faces the early prospect of being ruled by a labor government.

Against Royalty.
One resolution, tabled by the local labor organization of Stockton and Thornton, boldly declares:

"That the royal family is no longer necessary as part of the British constitution."

A motion of the North Kensington trades council and labor party simply proposes that the hereditary principle in the British constitution be abolished.

During recent months, when the growth of labor influence has brought the party within hailing distance of No. 10 Downing street, two separate trends of thought have cropped out in labor's attitude toward the monarchical system of government.

Talk Grows Bolder.
A section of the loud and incautious left has grown somewhat bolder in proclaiming that labor should have nothing to do with the royal institution of which King George is the head. Another element, resented by the more thoughtful leaders of the party, who believe that in their rise to power they must proceed on strictly constitutional lines, hold that the position of the monarchy must be rigidly maintained, even under a labor government.

Leading Atlantan Asks Aid for Elks
BY ALFRED C. NEWELL,
President Atlanta Chamber of Commerce

I desire to call upon everyone interested in seeing Atlanta sustain her reputation to lend a hand in behalf of the Elks' convention. With the proper assistance from householders we can make the name of Atlanta still greater. By indifference and neglect we can mar her good name.

The point is this: It is estimated there will be between 50,000 and 75,000 visitors in Atlanta for the week of July 9-14. This will be the largest assembly of visitors ever undertaken by our city. The chairman of the entertainment program and those members of the B. P. O. E. who have the housing situation in charge are to be commended for putting this situation up to the people of Atlanta so forcefully. Editorials have been prominently displayed in all papers. Front page notices have been printed. The people of the city should by this time be properly impressed with the urgency of the appeal. There should be no faltering. We are continually boasting of our civic pride. Here is an opportunity to demonstrate how much we have.

Thousands of these visitors will be taken in Pullmans in the railroad yards. Thousands will be taken care of in special camps, but the Emergency Committee has pointed out that between 10,000 and 20,000 must be cared for in private homes. To that end, it is requested everyone who has space to spare communicate at once with the Emergency Committee, Room 24-26 Peachtree Arcade Building, giving the number of rooms available. Certainly, there will be no profiteering. This committee rightly takes the view that a reasonable charge must be made for rooms.

Let everyone who has the interest of Atlanta at heart meet this situation with the spirit of true southern hospitality and assist in the entertainment of this vast throng.

HARDING SCORED
BY NON-PARTISANS
ON LEAGUE ISSUE

Declaration of President That "League of Nations Is Dead as Slavery" Arouses Ire.

AMERICAN SUPPORT
KEEPS ISSUE ALIVE

Organizations Created in Thirty-Six States, With Branches in Cities, Counties and Towns.

New York, June 24.—The League of Nations non-partisan association tonight addressed a telegram to President Harding, challenging the president's statement in his St. Louis, Missouri, speech, "that the League of Nations is as dead as slavery." The message was signed by George W. Wickham, president of the organization's council; Everett Colby, chairman of the executive committee, and William H. Short, executive director.

"There are millions of people in the United States who differ from you," the message read. "Some of these are now members of the League of Nations non-partisan association, and more are joining every day."

"In the few weeks that have passed since our president, former Justice John H. Clarke, made his notable New York speech in favor of joining the League of Nations, those who believed the matter of American membership still an issue have created organizations in 36 states and a large number of additional branches in cities, counties and towns."

The support given to American membership in the league, the message states, makes the issue very much alive.

"You declared on October 2, 1920," the telegram continues "that the League of Nations was already scrapped and not worth paying any attention to, and your administration began by trying to ignore its existence. But the logic of events has led our government, step by step, to take part in the great humanitarian work that the League of Nations is doing and we are now proposing to go into the permanent court of international justice which the league alone was able to bring into existence after successive administrations had vainly tried ever since 1897 to do so."

"We applaud you for your enlightened attitude on these questions and feel certain that the manifest impossibility of the United States, standing aloof from the rest of the world, to which you have lately so feelingly referred, will finally lead our country into full association with the league."

"We are certain that you will not allow your concern for harmony within your party to lead you into the unfortunate position of forgetting your party and personal pledge."

Radio Message
From Explorer
Clearly Heard

Wireless Apparatus on Bowdoin Working Well, Report Hundreds of Amateur Stations.

(Copyright, 1923, by the North American Newspaper Alliance.)
Hartford, Conn., June 24.—That the wireless apparatus on the Bowdoin, the tiny schooner which is carrying Dr. Donald B. MacMillan and his party to the Arctic, is in fine working order was demonstrated today by the receipt by hundreds of amateur stations throughout the country of a message from the ship. Reports of this communication were received at the American Radio Relay league headquarters here.

In spite of bad static and fading, the words sent by Donald H. Mix, the 21-year-old wireless operator on board the Bowdoin, were clearly heard. At the conclusion of the test many of these amateurs called Mix, indicating that the signals were strong and that there is an excellent chance of direct communication to the furthest Arctic regions.

The Bowdoin announced the fact that she has put in to Booth Bay harbor and leaves for Halifax Monday morning.

Extend Investigation
Of Production Costs
Of Infants' Hosiery

Washington, June 24.—Investigation of production costs of infants' hosiery, ordered by the tariff commission in March, has been extended to cover all types of cotton hosiery. The commission announced today that the inquiry would be concluded in the United States and in "foreign competing countries." A date will be fixed later for public hearings.

FOUR MORE SHIPS
ARRIVE TO TEST
U. S. LIQUOR RULING

Large Quantities of Alcoholic Beverages Shown on Manifests of Foreign Vessels.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

New York, June 24.—Four transatlantic passenger liners, two British, one French and one Italian, arrived at quarantine today with large quantities of liquor under seal.

The manifest of the White Star liner Cedric from Liverpool showed the following wet stocks: 7,931 bottles of ale and stout, 1,150 gallons of wine; 60 gallons of spirits; 6 5-gallons of liquors and cordials.

The Cunard liner Caronia's sealed supply consisted of 3,116 bottles of ale and stout; 48 gallons of wine; 47 gallons of spirits, and her medical stores were listed as 23 gallons of wine and four gallons of spirits.

The French liner Providence from Marseilles brought 2,604 bottles of wine for passengers and 70 bottles for the crew, 127 bottles of cognac and rum, 90 bottles of whiskey and gin, 333 bottles of champagne, 214 bottles of liquors and 30 barrels of beer.

Liquor Under Lock and Key.
The supply of the Italian liner Conte Verdi, making her first visit to New York, was not stated on the manifest, but it was all wines and liquors and were locked and in charge of the ship's surgeon.

All of the Cedric's liquor supply was listed as "surplus medical stores" and officers of the ship said it had been sealed by crown customs authorities before sailing from England. It later was said that the Conte Verdi carried 2,000 gallons of wine not under seal. The wine was asserted to be the amount required under Italian laws for the third-class passengers. The ship sailed from Naples June 13, too late to adopt the practice of French and English liners in placing liquor stores under seal.

Although boarded by customs authorities, the Conte Verdi docked without disturbance to the wine supply. It was said that no attempt would be made to seize the wine until the manifest was filed at the customs house tomorrow.

Sprague Issues Denial.

Washington, June 24.—Denial that he had failed to comply with treasury regulations in granting permits for medicinal liquor to foreign passenger liners was made today by Dr. E. A. Sprague, public health service officer in New York, in a telephone conversation with Acting Surgeon General White of the public health service.

Radio Message
From Explorer
Clearly Heard

Wireless Apparatus on Bowdoin Working Well, Report Hundreds of Amateur Stations.

(Copyright, 1923, by the North American Newspaper Alliance.)
Hartford, Conn., June 24.—That the wireless apparatus on the Bowdoin, the tiny schooner which is carrying Dr. Donald B. MacMillan and his party to the Arctic, is in fine working order was demonstrated today by the receipt by hundreds of amateur stations throughout the country of a message from the ship. Reports of this communication were received at the American Radio Relay league headquarters here.

In spite of bad static and fading, the words sent by Donald H. Mix, the 21-year-old wireless operator on board the Bowdoin, were clearly heard. At the conclusion of the test many of these amateurs called Mix, indicating that the signals were strong and that there is an excellent chance of direct communication to the furthest Arctic regions.

The Bowdoin announced the fact that she has put in to Booth Bay harbor and leaves for Halifax Monday morning.

FACTORY JUNKERS
IMMEDIATE CAUSE
OF RUHR INVASION

Group of Powerful German Industrial Owners Responsible for Drastic Action of France.

CIVIL WAR COST
SOUTH GREATER SUM

Unmarked Germany in Far Better Condition Than South During Period of Reconstruction.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

Paris, June 24.—In this unhappy European situation one of the many obstacles in the path of clear thinking and helpfulness is the fact that whenever you criticize anything the French government does you seem, by implication, to be expressing sympathy for Germany.

This confusion of thought was the cause of the about-face we made in America over the French invasion of the Ruhr. Up until the time France actually entered the Ruhr our American public opinion deplored it and insisted that Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes do something to prevent it. But just as soon as France had actually taken the step the Germans began to view to heaven. Thereupon public opinion in America turned around. We declined to shed any tears over Germany's woes. We remembered what Germany herself had done in France and in Belgium, the deportations, the executions, the hangings, the deaths, the deaths, the deaths.

We continued to know that what France was doing was most unfortunate from the point of view of a world that wanted to get back to peace and stability. But, however much right we had, and Britain had, and the whole world of innocent bystanders had, for deploring the French action, we knew that Germany, in view of her own record, was not in a position to complain. And so an American public opinion which disapproved the French action refused, nevertheless, to let that disapproval be turned into sympathy for Germany.

Both Parties Wrong.
In this Ruhr situation both parties are in the wrong. What the French government is doing is unwise. Every government except the French one thinks it unwise. Our government at home thinks so. (The day the French entered the Ruhr we withdrew our troops to let France know what we thought of it.) Britain deplors it. Italy deplors it. Even the Belgian government, which is nominally a partner of the French government in the enterprise, links

Continued on Page 5, Column 3.

Why the Weather?
DR. CHARLES F. BROOKS,
Secretary American Meteorological
Society, Discusses:

The Summer Northeast

The summer northeast is a localized disturbance, differing in many respects from the fierce northeast winter storm, which sweeps up the length of the Atlantic coast, accompanied by heavy snow on the northern coast and rain and snow to the southward. The hot weather variety is very different indeed. The "high" and "lows" of summer pass more deliberately, and their pressure contrasts are not so great.

Occasionally in summer a "low" gets stalled off the New England coast, most often off the shores of southern New England, coincident with the presence of an area of high pressure to the north and northeast, over the northeastern portion of the continent and the Labrador current. The air, cold from contact with the ice fields, pours southwestward around the low. As a wedge it lifts the warmer air in its path, and produces clouds, then rain. With an increased flow of the northeast wind the overriding southwesterly wind becomes stronger, and then for a day or more copious rain may fall from the expansively cooling warm wind rising over the cool wedge at the surface.

While the summer northeast has little of the violence of its winter counterpart, it is much longer protracted, sometimes lasting for three and even four days. So local is the type that, for instance, while the territory from eastern Massachusetts to New York city may be heavily overcast with raining clouds, the country to the northward is bathed in sunshine.

(Tomorrow, Truthful Weather Deceit.)

All rights reserved by Science Service.

AUTO COMPANION
FATALLY INJURED
IN 75-FOOT DROP

Sumner Curtis, Republican Committeeman, and Thomas French, of Denver, Victims of Crash.

ACCIDENT OCCURS
ON MOUNTAIN TOUR

Two Others Seriously Injured When Automobile Plunges to Creek Bed Many Feet Below Road.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Denver, June 24.—Sumner Curtis, of Washington, representative of the republican national committee accompanying President Harding's party on its western trip, and Thomas French, of Denver, were killed and two other men were injured seriously when the automobile in which they were making a mountain tour plunged off the road into Bear Creek Canyon, twenty-five miles from Denver, late today. The injured are Donald Craig, manager of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald, and Thomas Dawson, Colorado state historian and veteran Washington newspaper man.

Only a few members of the presidential party made the automobile tour of the nearby mountain parks. The invitation was extended by the Denver newspaper men to the visiting correspondents, but was accepted only by a few. The majority remaining in the city to accompany the president and Mrs. Harding on their tour of the metropolitan district and to the army general hospital.

Operation Performed.
An operation was performed immediately at the county hospital in an effort to save Mr. Craig's life. His scalp was severely lacerated and it was feared he had sustained a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Mr. Dawson suffered fractured ribs, injuries to his spine, a lacerated foot and possible internal injuries, according to physicians at the hospital.

President Harding telephoned personally to the hospital to learn the condition of the injured, as soon as he received word of the accident. The president expressed deep regret over the tragedy.

Taken to Mountain Home.
The body of Curtis was taken to the mountain home of C. C. Gates, Denver rubber manufacturer. A broken steering gear caused the automobile to drop off a seventy-five foot cliff at a treacherous curve and plunge into the rocky bed of Bear creek. French's body was brought to Denver and the other two victims were taken to a hospital here.

The four men were returning from Lookout mountain, where they had attended a luncheon extended by the Denver Press Club. Curtis was dead when other members of the party composed of correspondents accompanying the Harding party and Denver newspaper men who followed in other automobiles, reached the wrecked machine.

CURTIS WELL KNOWN
IN NEWSPAPER FIELD.
Washington, June 24.—Sumner Curtis, killed today on an automobile accident near Denver, entered Wash-

Official Weather Report.
LOCAL THUNDERSTORMS

Washington, June 24.—Forecast: Georgia—Local thunderstorms Monday and Tuesday.

Alabama, North and South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi: Local thunderstorms Monday and Tuesday.

Virginia: Partly cloudy and warm with local thunderstorms Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee, Kentucky: Local thunderstorms Monday and Tuesday, except fair in extreme west portions, continued warm.

Hattiesburg to Key West: Gentle to moderate south and southwest, partly cloudy Monday.

East Gulf: Moderate east and southeast, partly cloudy with occasional showers Monday.

West Gulf: Moderate southeast, fair Monday.

Caribbean Sea and Windward Passage: Moderate easterly, partly cloudy with occasional showers Monday.

Sandy Hook to Hattiesburg: Moderate southwest and west, unsettled showery weather Monday.

Hattiesburg to Florida Straits: Generally to moderate south and southwest, partly cloudy Monday.

Louisiana: Monday and Tuesday partly cloudy, local showers in east and south portions.

Arkansas: Monday and Tuesday partly cloudy, continued warm.

Oklahoma: Monday generally fair, continued warm; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness.

East Texas: Monday generally fair and continued warm in the interior, local showers near the coast; Tuesday partly cloudy.

West Texas: Monday partly cloudy; Tuesday, partly cloudy in south; unsettled in north portion.

How
Old
Is
Tea?

There is no mark in history which tells when the first cup of tea was brewed. But according to a Chinese legend, the virtues of tea were discovered by Emperor Chin-nung about 2737 B. C.

The progressive housewife of today readily sees the virtues of the Want-ads. She uses them as daily aids.

The Atlanta Constitution Classified Advertising Dept. Main 5000

ington newspaper work a number of years ago as the representative of a Milwaukee paper. Later he served here as correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald. For a time he was connected with the New York Herald, leaving here, leaving a few months ago to become associated with the republican national committee.

Donald Craig became head of the New York Herald bureau here in 1913, after serving with the Washington staff of that paper for several years. His first newspaper experience was received on Washington papers.

Thomas Dawson spent a number of years in Washington. At one time he was a member of the capitol staff of the Associated Press. During most of the Wilson administration he served as executive clerk of the senate, later acting as the Washington correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. A year or so ago he returned to his home state of Colorado to serve as state historian.

Today's accident recalled a similar one which occurred in September, 1919, to a group of newspaper men who were accompanying President Wilson on his "swing around the circle" in behalf of the league of nations. At that time Ben F. Allen, Washington correspondent on the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was killed when the automobile in which he was riding on the Columbia highway near Portland, Ore., collided with another machine. James R. Patterson, of Portland, driver of the car in which Mr. Allen rode, also was killed, while two other occupants, both Washington newspaper men, were injured.

The automobile was one of those trailing a car carrying President and Mrs. Wilson along the highway, and according to witnesses was attempting to regain the position in line it had lost, when the accident occurred.

Arrest Man and Wife, Alleged Burglars, In Philadelphia, Pa.

Savannah, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—Sheriff E. M. Burch, of Mt. Vernon, Montgomery county, is today on his way to Philadelphia to bring back to Georgia for trial B. M. Wilson and his wife, arrested there and held for Georgia officers, charged with burglary and jail breaking. The general stores of J. H. Hudson at Alley, Ga., and of W. G. Priest at Higginson were burglarized in January and a number of smaller shops and stores. Lost was found in a house near Mt. Vernon later. The Wilsons were suspected, the woman being an expert automobile driver. Rewards were offered for the guilty parties.

If You Suffer From Indigestion ANY FORM

LET US PROVE TO YOU THAT KING'S NUTRIMENT will give you IMMEDIATE AND PERMANENT relief.

KING'S NUTRIMENT is a scientific prescription compounded to do well one thing and one thing only—permanently relieve sufferers from indigestion, which produces excess acids, heartburn, intestinal indigestion, irritable stomach or colon, nervousness, distressing gas, flatulence, constipation, etc.

KING'S NUTRIMENT positively restores NATURE'S ACTIVITIES to your entire digestive tract.

Our Guarantee: If you are not 100% satisfied after taking six ounces (one half bottle) return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Get a bottle today—Eat what you like tomorrow.

Franklin & Cox
Both Stores

KODAKS
Beautiful Kodak Finishing by Cass Special—Attach this ad to mail order and receive the credit of 10% off the retail price of all Kodak supplies. Mail your order. Prompt delivery. Write for price list and sample print.

E. H. COLE, Inc., Atlanta
Mail Order Dept., Atlanta

DRINK OR DRUG

POISONING requires ELIMINATION. The best treatment acts as an ANTIDOTE for these poisons, creates a longing for drink, and overcomes the diseased condition. (No Hrosving used.) Dr. J. H. Gonyea, 10 years with the "Keely," at 1000 North Georgia, 229 Woodward Ave., Atlanta, Ga.—(adv.)

CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICABS

For the Man Who Travels

A strong and durable leather Suit Case is one of the essentials; then, too, a leather Collar Box, a leather case for Shaving Set, also leather case for comb, brush and tooth brush. You will appreciate these conveniences. Call and look over our line.

ROUNTREE'S
186 Peachtree St. —2 Stores— 77 Whitehall St.
M. Z. TURNER, MGR.

VACATION TIME IN CALIFORNIA

Travel via the quickest route
ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD
Via New Orleans, San Antonio and El Paso
Leave Atlanta 6:00 A. M., 4:25 P. M., or 6:10 P. M. Daily
Through Tourist Sleepers without change, and Standard Sleepers with only one change of cars to Los Angeles and San Francisco.
3 Days to Los Angeles—3½ Days to San Francisco.
Round-trip fare, \$106.85. Attractive variable routes and side trips.

Apply to District Passenger Office, 217 Healey Bldg., Phone Walnut 0142, or Joint Ticket Office, 46 N. Broad St., Phone Walnut 2726.

TODAY---10:30 A. M.

ATTEND THE
SURPLUS SCHOOL PROPERTY AUCTION SALE
—TAFT HALL—
Adair Realty & Trust Co.
AUCTIONEERS

FLORIDA OFFICER SLAIN BY WOMAN

Jacksonville, Fla., June 24.—Robert Shackelford, 47, chief field officer under former sheriff Robert E. Merritt, and one of Governor Hardee's chief investigators was shot and killed here this afternoon at his home in Lakeside park. Mrs. Daisy Vaught, 30, who was arrested, is said by police to have admitted shooting Shackelford, claiming self-defense.

The woman is said to have stated that she shot Shackelford when he reached for a pistol to shoot her. They had quarreled previously, it was said. Shackelford is credited with having a large part in breaking up the activities of confidence men in Florida.

In 1922 he was detailed to investigate the activities of confidence men who had reaped a large harvest in the state. As a result of his activities about fifty men were arrested and some convictions obtained.

Shackelford and Mrs. Vaught met about eight years ago. Friends say after her husband is declared to have deserted her, Mrs. Shackelford, who resides in Lake City, said she did not know Mrs. Vaught.

HOMESTEAD LAW FULLY EXPLAINED BY JUDGE ISAAC

Savannah, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—The Morning News says today: Judge Max Isaac, senior member of the law firm of Isaac & Isaac, has announced the publication of a treatise dealing with homestead law, and assignments, the work being entitled Isaac's Homestead Waivers and Assignments. Copies of the treatise, which covers thoroughly the complex matters arising out of bankruptcy practice, are now on sale.

While referee in bankruptcy Judge Isaac edited the National Bankruptcy Law List. The latest will be distributed from Savannah.

George A. Clement Dies in Norcross; Former Legislator

Norcross, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) George A. Clement, 77, former representative of Gwinnett county in the general assembly, died here this afternoon after a prolonged illness. Funeral services will be held from the home near here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. O. W. Settle in charge.

Mr. Clement was a native of Forsyth county but moved to Gwinnett more than 40 years ago. He had been a soldier in the Confederate army, serving four years in the Forty-third Georgia regiment. He had joined the Methodist church more than 50 years ago. He was past master of the Norcross lodge of Masons.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Josephine Carroll Clement, four daughters, Mrs. R. T. Martin, of Louisville, and Misses Opie, Lizette and Carrie Clements of Norcross; one son, Jesse Clements, of Norcross; one sister, Mrs. M. C. Buice, of Birmingham.

Butts Kiwanis Meeting.
Jackson, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) Following its policy of holding meetings in all portions of the county for the purpose of forming a better acquaintance with the citizens, the Kiwanis club of Jackson will have its meeting Tuesday night at Blount. Later meetings will be held at Flowilla, Jenkinsburg, Clark, Stark, Cedar Rock and other places.

Banks Heads Chamber.
Anniston, Ala., June 24.—(Special.)—At the regular election of officers held Friday night in the form of a banquet at the Calhoun hotel, E. D. Banks was re-elected president of the Anniston Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Picnic at Cave Spring.
Anniston, Ala., June 24.—(Special.)—The annual picnic of the First Methodist Sunday school will be held Thursday at Cave Spring, Ga., the party leaving over the Southern for the Georgia town in the morning and returning in the afternoon.

Two Girls Slain While on Picnic; Killer Suicides

Three Other Young People Shot by Father of One of Victims.

Louisville, Ky., June 24.—William Zinsmeister, 35 years old, shot and killed his daughter, Mamie, 15, Sara Connelly, her sixteen-year-old chum, wounded three other young people, and then killed himself at a church picnic on the Ohio river near here today. The three wounded are expected to recover, the police say.

The three wounded are Thomas Mulaney, 18, who suffered a wound in the face; Charles Eitler shot in the shoulder, and Gertrude Franciana, 18, shot in the leg.

Witnesses of the triple slaying say Zinsmeister first more than a hundred shots.

Gold-Filled Case Makers Required To Indicate Gold

Washington, June 24.—Manufacturers of gold-filled watch cases will be required to indicate the fineness of the gold contained under a ruling issued by the federal trade commission today after consideration of a "trade practice submitted" which was placed before the commission by representatives of 75 per cent of the industry in the United States. The practice of giving long time guarantees on gold-filled cases, the commission found, "has led and leads to the deception of the public" unless the product plainly states its composition.

In future proceedings, the announcement said, the commission will take note of the general opinion of the trade that a manufacturer should be required to display his trade mark plainly on his output and that "sheets of gold affixed to the inner and outer surfaces . . . shall not be less than one-thousandth of an inch in thickness."

Posse Riddles Body of Slayer Tracked by Blood

Marquette, Mich., June 24.—George Natchoss, who escaped a week ago Friday from the state penitentiary here, and who has been surrounded in a swamp between Maple Ridge and Escanaba since last Wednesday, was captured at 11 o'clock today. The man's body was riddled with bullets and he was rushed to a hospital where doctors said there was a slight chance for his recovery.

After a posse made up of virtually all of the able-bodied men in this vicinity surrounded Natchoss, he shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Frank Curran on last Wednesday and shot Lieutenant J. C. Cleghorn, of the state police, through the leg on Wednesday. Natchoss was wounded early in the hunt and was tracked by blood spattered on shrubbery in the swamp but he evaded his pursuers for more than four days.

MRS. W. H. FELTON TO TALK AT THIRD BAPTIST THURSDAY

Mrs. W. H. Felton will speak at the Third Baptist church next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, giving a short sketch of her life, and the story of her trip to Washington when she was made United States senator. Mayor Walter A. Sims will introduce Mrs. Felton. Colonel Frederic J. Paxton will close the meeting with a short talk.

Gruesome Discovery May Throw Light On Murder Case

Savannah, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—What is being called a "gruesome discovery" was made today in the neighborhood of an illicit whiskey still near Levy's Landing, S. C., was today reported discovered by W. F. Day, enforcement officer, and his men who in a pile of partially buried rubbish and wood found a human skull and limb bones. Officers are working on the case.

OLD MILL BURNS Cause of Deepstep Fire Is Undetermined.

Deepstep, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) Gladin & Pittman's grist mill burned last night. The fire was discovered by nearby neighbors, but the flames spread so rapidly the building was ablaze all over before Mr. Pittman could get there. He has been unable to determine how the fire started.

The mill had been in operation for over 40 years, and was widely patronized. They carried some insurance, but not enough to cover the loss.

Farm Rally Program.
Jackson, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—Dr. Milton P. Jamison, of the state agricultural college at Athens, will be one of the speakers at the farm rally to be held at Indian Springs, July 4. The Kiwanis club has also invited Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Cartersville, and Senator Heflin of Alabama.

Weevil Poisons Used.
Jackson, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) Cotton growers of Butts county are using boll weevil poison this year more generally than heretofore. Both the powdered calcium arsenate and the liquid poison are being used with good effect, reports state. Despite the late start, caused by heavy rains, crop prospects are much brighter for the past few days.

Poultry Men Meet.
Jackson, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) Co-operative buying, as well as co-operative selling, will be stressed by the Butts County Poultry association, which held its monthly meeting in Jackson Saturday. Work of installing the 10,000-egg hatchery will be started at once and the incubator will be ready for the fall season.

Ship Field Peas.

Valdosta, Ga., June 8.—(Special.) Something new in vegetables being shipped from here was a large shipment of field peas. The green peas have been moving from here in large quantities and returns received today indicate a satisfactory price is being paid. It is reported the shipments are netting the growers about 70 cents per hamper, which contains about one bushel.

DR. J. B. TURNER LEADS ALBANY LEGIONAIRES

Albany, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) Dr. J. B. Turner, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Albany, is the new commander of the local post of the American Legion, and other officers are: R. H. Warren, vice commander; George B. Cowart, adjutant; L. E. McCauley, service officer; E. G. Clark, historian, and J. C. Johnson, chaplain.

Eight of the 12 delegates to which the local chapter is entitled at the state convention, to be held in Athens in July, were named as follows: J. H. Clark, S. B. Lippitt, G. W. Welch, W. H. Burt, G. B. Cowart, R. S. Roddenberry, J. J. West and R. H. Warren, Jr. The Albany post has enjoyed a phenomenal growth during the year and it is planned to invite the 1924 convention to meet here.

CAMILLA-TO-COLQUITT ROAD TO BE REBUILT

Moultrie, June 24.—The road from Camilla to the Colquitt county line will be rebuilt, according to an announcement made at the office of the board of commissioners of Mitchell. It is estimated that the project will cost \$80,000. It is likely that the Colquitt county end of the road will

also be rebuilt to Moultrie.

Work will also begin on the Sale City-Pelham highway. This is to be a 50-foot road and work of building will require nearly a year.

Thru Wrightsville Beach Sleeper—Via Seaboard

18 Walton St. Phone Walnut 5018-5019.—(adv.)
CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICABS

IS THERE A GREATER WAR STORY THAN THIS



WHAT is the great story of the War? Is it the story of Joffre at the first Marne or of Foch at the second? Or the story "They shall not pass" at Verdun? Or of the Zeebrugge Expedition? Or is it the story of Sergeant York or of the lost Battalion? These are all great stories of achievement over insurmountable obstacles for the glory of one's country.

And yet there is a greater war story than any of these. It is the story of a victory over terrific odds; a story which judged from the benefit it brought to all mankind relegates other stories to positions of lesser importance.

It is the story of the "Little Surgeon". They called him "Little Surgeon" for the same reason that they called Napoleon, that other colossus, "Little Corporal".

BEFORE the war the "Little Surgeon" had been working away in the laboratory of a famous institute for medical research in New York City. Experimenting on cells and tissues, with microbes and guinea pigs, he was making one discovery after another and presenting them to the scientific world. In 1912 he received the Nobel Prize for Medicine as having made the greatest contribution of the year to the benefit of mankind.

And then the Great War came! The "Little Surgeon" left his laboratory, his microbes and guinea pigs and went over to do his bit.

Science Was Confident

Medical science in 1914 entered the war with a confident smile on its lips. Medical men had accepted the long disputed theories—knew all about bacteria. They had every little bug catalogued and classified. They knew his habits and his methods. They knew that so long as cleanliness prevailed no microbe could get in. Every hospital was immaculate, not a germ anywhere. Having fully applied their ounce of prevention they announced: "Bring on your wounded, there will be no infection in this war!" And oh what a grim disillusionment was theirs!

The wounded came in untold numbers. Never in the history of warfare had there been so many, or such wounds. Though the hospitals and first-aid stations were indeed sterilized and aseptic, the same could not be said for the cut and torn soldier. For weeks he had been tramping over a terrain long known as the world's battle ground. For centuries the germs of former wars had been lurking there, ready to fasten on the prostrate soldier of the next war. The soldiers had been inoculated against most of the germs that they were likely to swallow and so long as they kept whole they were comparatively safe from microbic attack.

But let the soldier's skin be broken and the horror of infection burst upon him in a pestilential fury. A simple scratch from a barbed wire barricade in the morning developed into a pus pocket by evening, a blood-poisoning fever in another day, and amputation or death within a week.

A bullet or shell fragment or bayonet thrust would gather some tetanus germ or gas gangrene bacteria or other dread microbes as it passed through the clothing of the soldier and would deposit them deep in the vital parts of his body—there to multiply and breed galloping putrefactions while he lay on the field or in a shell hole waiting to be picked up by the litter bearers.

The surgeons were quite right. There could be no infection from within the hospital; medical science had taken care of that, but the wounded soldier had become infected at the very instant of his injury. Poisonous germs had eaten well into him long before he could be brought to their aseptic havens. They had provided the ounce of prevention but had not even the fraction of an ounce of cure.

The Surgeons' Problem

The surgeons turned to antiseptics. They found little or no help from what they had or knew about. Medical science had two types of antiseptics. One was the mild, non-poisonous type, rather an aseptic than an antiseptic; that is, it was a weak and questionable preventive. All it did was to make the surface of the wound an unpleasant resting place for the wandering microbe. But if the microbe had already started raising his myriad family it could do no more to prevent it than so much rainwater. The other type was the poisonous disinfectant, and though it might kill germs it

would also destroy flesh and tissue. Its use was merely the substitution of a devouring chemical for a devouring bug. It was impossible to introduce these tissue-corroding poisons into gaping wounds. If used in sufficient strength to destroy germs they would also eat through the flesh, membranes and tissues, destroy vital cells and organs, and creating other complications at a were as bad if not worse than the infection itself. In permissible dilutions these poisons became undependable and ineffective.

Surgeons Were Helpless

The army surgeons were in despair. If it was a wounded limb all they could do to stop the infection was to amputate. If it was an abdominal wound, death provided the only relief from the agony of infection.

The medical staffs of all the armies were urged to find something that would control this fearful enemy. Someone remembered the "Little Surgeon" and he among others was asked to solve the problem. One can imagine the scene: "Can nothing be done to stop this pestilence? Can not science find a way?" and the little surgeon answering just as the prophet of his craft, Pasteur, would have answered, "To science nothing is impossible, mais il faut travailler, (but we must work)"

So the "Little Surgeon" went to work. The twelve great labors of Hercules are trivial in comparison. He solicited the help of the institution with which he had been associated. That institution responded to his call with generous endowments of money, equipment and assistants. The problem required painstaking experimentation in two distinct branches of science: bacteriology and chemistry. He therefore selected as a co-worker a certain world famous English chemist, who was an outstanding authority in the field of antiseptics. The "Little Surgeon" brought out his microbes, cells and tissues. The English chemist took up the task of searching the whole realm of chemistry to find a chemical or combination of chemicals that they could adapt to create the ideal antiseptic. "We must find something," they said, "that we can introduce into the most tender wound without harm to it, and which will at the same time kill every microbe in its innermost corners."

Side by side the "Little Surgeon" and the chemist worked; night and day for every hour was precious. Every available chemical was applied to every known microbe that had shown itself in the war hospitals. They tried thousands and thousands of combinations.

And then at last the miracle came! Surely a miracle—for only by divine indication could they have come upon such a result. In an incredibly short time the "Little Surgeon" and the chemist announced to their commanders and to the world, "We have a solution and a method of application that will rid our hospitals and our wounded of this dreaded plague of infection—try it and see."

Surgery Revolutionized

The army surgeons tried it and saw. They saw that previous surgical methods were revolutionized. Here was a real antiseptic at last that could be used constantly in the deepest wounds, that would destroy germs quickly, yet left flesh and tissues healthy and unharmed. They called the new antiseptic the Carrel-Dakin solution, after its co-discoverers, and put it to work in all the Allied hospitals. Immediately the percentage of amputations and deaths dropped to an unheard of subnormal minimum. Where before seventy per cent of the wounded had been dying from in-

fection—now less than one per cent died from that cause. Thousands upon thousands who walk the world to-day uncrippled, unafraid, owe lives or limbs to the wizardry of the "Little Surgeon" and his co-worker, the chemist.

Is there a greater war story than this? Is there anywhere in the archives of history or in the folios of fable the recountment of a conquest over so numerous and overpowering an enemy? Ask any veteran of the World War who was hospitalized after the discovery of the Carrel-Dakin solution and he will tell you what was the greatest single accomplishment in the war.

SEQUEL

And now how can the world best profit by the biggest single asset of the war? Can this powerful but non-poisonous antiseptic be placed in the home ready for instant use? Until recently it could not, for the following reason: The Carrel-Dakin Solution is unstable; in other words, it will not "keep." It must be freshly made just before using and the preparation of it is both delicate and complicated. This means that its use is restricted to hospitals, where it can be prepared each day by laboratory method.

Since its discovery, however, seven years ago, chemists in all parts of the world have been experimenting earnestly in an effort to stabilize the Carrel-Dakin Solution, and American chemists have at last succeeded in doing so. This means that Zonite as the new preparation is called, will keep indefinitely and can be put up in comparatively small containers ready for immediate use. The result is this: Every household in the world can be guarded against infection and contagion by an antiseptic that is not only harmless and non-poisonous but when subjected to official tests shows greater germicidal strength than pure carbolic acid.

The days of poisons in the home are past. Carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, all deadly things of the sort, must go. Zonite will do much more than any of them without any of their attendant dangers.

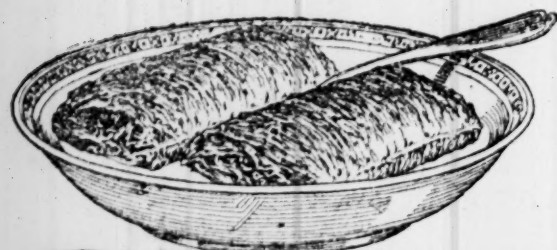
In discussing the new antiseptic when applied to household use, a leading New York physician and surgeon has recently said: "In a stable Carrel-Dakin you approach the ideal antiseptic; lack of causticity coupled with high germicidal power. These characteristics make it available and effective in many new measures of preventive medicine not possible with other forms of antiseptics heretofore in general use. There are many reasons for believing that the general household use of Zonite will be of immeasurable value. The mere fact that it is non-poisonous is enough to assure the saving of many lives through accidental poisoning."

Zonite is being placed on sale at all drug-gists as rapidly as possible. It is a colorless liquid that does not stain and leaves no odor. It is absolutely non-poisonous and non-irritating. It may be used frequently on the most delicate membrane and tissues with no harmful effect whatever. It may be heavily diluted with water and still maintain high germicidal efficiency.

ZONITE PRODUCTS COMPANY
342 Madison Ave. New York City

School-days are joy-days

for youngsters who get the food-elements they need to nourish and sustain their growing bodies. Shredded Wheat is a perfect food for growing boys and girls because it contains every element for making healthy tissue and good bones. Children like the nutty flavor of the crisp, tasty, oven-baked shreds of whole wheat. Shredded Wheat develops sturdy, robust bodies, with minds keenly alert for study or play. Two biscuits with milk or cream make a perfect meal and cost but a few cents. Delicious with fruit.



TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat cracker—a real whole wheat toast—eaten with butter, soft cheese or marmalades. A free sample of Shredded Wheat with our new booklet, "The Happy Way to Health," is sent free on request.

The Shredded Wheat Company
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Shredded Wheat

Delicious with berries or other fruits

"HELP THE FARMER BY EATING ONE MORE BISCUIT EACH DAY"

Mayor and Council Take Forward Step

CITY Council, through the passage of the ordinance regulating jitneys, which has just been signed by the Mayor, and through the adoption of the special Transportation Committee's report recommending strict enforcement of traffic laws, has taken an important forward step toward solving Atlanta's present and future transportation problem.

The new jitney ordinance becomes effective July 1. Since the legality of a similar ordinance requiring an indemnity bond of \$5,000 has been upheld, not only by Georgia courts but by the United States supreme court, it is naturally to be expected that this ordinance will be enforced. Its effectiveness depends on whether public sentiment wants it enforced or not. We believe that the people of Atlanta want to depend on this Company for transportation; that the people believe the new law was made in the interest of the public and that they will see to it that the law is carried out to the letter.

This Company intends at once to:—

1. Inaugurate the sale of three tickets for twenty cents, or multiples of that unit at the same rate. Sale of books of fifteen tickets for one dollar for those who prefer to purchase tickets in the larger quantity will be continued.
2. Launch intensive efforts, in co-operation with city officials, civic organizations and citizens generally who may wish to join with us, to acquaint every citizen of Atlanta with the details of the traffic laws and take every possible step toward helping enforce the traffic laws.
3. When the date for this ordinance to become effective has arrived, and the same has been put into operation efficiently, this Company will immediately take steps to secure necessary finances with which to handle the transportation system as contemplated by its petition to Council.

The sale of three tickets for twenty cents will begin at a very early date, which will be announced as soon as possible. It is expected that this innovation will meet with popular favor and through increasing the use of tickets, speed up cars by eliminating some of the delays caused by the fact that at present most of the car riders pay cash fare and the loading of cars is delayed making change.

It is believed that the inauguration of intensive efforts to acquaint the public with the provisions of the traffic laws will result in individuals generally co-operating in the observance and enforcement of laws and result in public sentiment favorable to rigid enforcement and punishment of violations. We have confidence that the public, realizing what the observance of traffic laws will mean in time-saving for every individual, will enthusiastically co-operate in the observance and enforcement of these laws in their own personal interest as well as the broader general public interest, thus saving time and reducing accidents.

Inauguration of a system of bus transportation will, of necessity, have to follow an intensive investigation as to the transportation needs of various communities. This investigation already is under way.

In addition we will speed up cars in every way possible. We will endeavor to provide Atlanta at all times with the best transportation service within our power, looking at all times to the goal of providing transportation for a city of 500,000 population.

We feel certain that you want to co-operate with us. Won't you please give us your constructive suggestions whenever they occur to you?

Georgia Railway and Power Co.

NEW OCEAN QUEEN STEAMS INTO PORT

Giant Leviathan, World's Speediest Liner, Exceeds All Expectations—Officials Jubilant Over Success.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

New York, June 24.—Wearing with pride and grace her newly acquired title of Queen of the Seas, the Leviathan is back in her home port ready to defend her record against any and all passenger ships, from whatever country, ready even to challenge any others disputing her right to the laurels she has entwined with Old Glory at her masthead.

Fog delayed her entrance to the harbor several hours, but the weather cleared before sunset and the mighty ship moved up the bay majestically amid welcoming salutes from the sirens of harbor craft.

Guests of the United States shipping board, officials who constituted the trial board and every member of the crew is jubilant over the new championship and one held by Great Britain for many years. All are talking of the thrill of a new experience. When the shipping board announced it would put the record-holding Leviathan over a test course to determine how successful had been the former German Venterland into a better ship than she was born to become, nothing was said about going after speed records.

Shipping men did not dream such attempt would be made and the board kept quiet. After a day on the ocean, en route to the Bahamas the committee of the board having charge of the trial, Albert D. Lasker, the retiring chairman, and Commissioner E. C. Plummer, T. V. O'Connor and F. L. Thompson, summoned Captain Herbert Hartley for a solemn conference.

William F. Gibbs, of Gibbs Brothers, Inc., who drew the plans, supervised contracts and had charge of the reconstruction, and Homer Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company, were already present.

Captain Hartley for Test. "What do you think?" was the question all put to the captain. He was ready—in fact, it is said he came as near showing excitement as when he ran the St. Louis with mounted guns through German submarine-infested water as an American challenge to sink her if this was done. This was one of the things that scored heavily in Captain Hartley's favor for the honor of commanding the Leviathan.

Captain Hartley was directed to choose the moment when the test would begin. Not a word had been said to another soul on board. No one of the 450 or more guests and not a member of the crew above the engine room knew what was intended. On the third day out from Boston, June 22, everybody knew the ship had speeded up, but it was explained this meant nothing and that warm water, which all shipping men know to be hard on the condenser, would not be selected as the place for making a speed test. But the speed increased still more and although there was little or no vibration it gradually dawned on the government's guests that some sort of an unusual trial was taking place.

Jupiter light, about a thousand miles from New York, was passed Friday morning, June 22. This meant that the turn about Abaco island and the passage through Providence channel had been made during the night. The log, which was not made public till afterward, shows what was done: Jupiter light house, abeam 7:17 a. m., June 22. Then followed regular northbound ship track to Diamond Shoal light vessel, arriving there June 23, at 9:23 a. m., distance 557 miles; ship making an average of 27.90 knots.

From Jupiter light house to latitude 36 degrees 52 minutes N., longitude 74 degrees 21 minutes W., a distance of 487 miles was made in 25 hours, making an average speed of 27.48 knots per hour.

New World's Record.

It had already been announced that during the first hour of the run from Jupiter light, the average speed of the vessel was 28.04 knots, a new high world's record, and for a six hour period the average speed was 28 knots. It was known that this had beaten the record of the Mauretania for an hour and for six hours and the Commander had thus lost her title of speed queen, but still Captain Hartley, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Ferguson and the shipping board committee were not satisfied. Guests spent the day with amusements and none other than the officials in the secret remained up that night. The news became common property within 20 minutes after completing the 25 hour period at 8:17 a. m., Saturday. The record held by the Mauretania of 27.04 knots in a 25 hour trial period had been humbled, and the new record of 27.48 for the incomparable Leviathan was run up. Officials swamped the radio with the news guests radioed their families and friends, and newspapermen took such space as was left in order to give the news to the country.

Everybody shouted their congratulations, most of the people ran about the decks, danced and slapped each other's backs. It was big news to those who favor an American merchant marine, and apparently just as big to others who had no pre-conceived ideas on the subject. Soon passengers were wiring for accommodations on one or another of the early regular service trips to Cherbourg and Southampton, the first of which is to start Independence day.

ORGANIZE COMPANY TO ASSIST NEW CLUB

Thomasville, Ga., June 24.—The Thomas County Co-operative Marketing association, which was formed here recently, seems to be meeting with general approval and at the weekly luncheon of the Lion's club of Meigs this week it was decided a stock company would be organized among the members of the club for the purpose of assisting in this movement. A first meeting of this club was called for July 7, when W. W. Webb, of Habersham, will be present to make the principal speech. Mr. Webb was in Thomasville when the market association was organized and has had great experience in this line of work.

TUSKEGEE PROTEST GOES TO GOVERNOR

Brandon Meets Citizens' Committee to Discuss Situation Over Negro Personnel for Hospital.

Montgomery, Ala., June 24.—Governor Brandon this afternoon met with a committee of Tuskegee, Ala., citizens behind closed doors to discuss the situation brought about by an announcement from Washington that President Harding will send a negro personnel to the Tuskegee hospital for disabled war veterans. Protest of white citizens of the community was made recently to such action.

In coming out of the conference, which lasted four hours, Governor Brandon said "we are still hopeful that President Harding will carry out what Tuskegee citizens believe to have been a promise on the part of the government for white physicians and officials at the hospital. The sending of a negro personnel, I fear, would be detrimental to the negro race in the south."

Senator J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, also conferred with the committee previous to their conference with the governor. The Alabama senator told them that he would file a "vigorous protest" to President Harding against the sending of negro officials to Tuskegee.

Tuskegee citizens expect developments in the situation, which they say is strained, almost hourly. Reports are current there that two negro physicians are already enroute to assume duties in the hospital.

The committee of Tuskegee citizens appearing before the Alabama executive this afternoon numbered five. Although none of them would be quoted, they all expressed fear that trouble might result should the government place negroes in charge of the hospital.

Citizens of Tuskegee lay their claim on the government for white control of the hospital on a telegram said to have been circulated in their midst previous to the erection of the hospital, promising white authorities. The telegram, they say, was signed by an official of the treasury department.

Butts Shipping Beans.

Jackson, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) Growers of Butts county are now shipping beans to the Continental Packing company, of Macon, which has a contract for some 150 to 200 acres in Butts county. Some growers are also shipping to Atlanta and Macon dealers. This is the first year this crop was tried out in Butts county and the yields are proving fairly satisfactory. With showers at the right time the shipping season will continue for several weeks.

PARTIES FACING PROBING MENACE

Continued From First Page.

minute the organized masses, by force, secure control of the industries, organized society, called government, will step in and return the industries to their rightful owners and punish those who violated the law.

The System of Attack. And so, reason the communists, industries and government must be overthrown at one move. Industries are weakened through the "boring from within" system of labor, and government is to be weakened through exactly the same system. Indeed, it has already been used, and so cleverly, that able party leaders and loyal American citizens have fallen for it.

In the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, convicted of criminal syndicalism under the law of Michigan, the contention of the defense was that the desire of Ruthenberg and his followers in the communist party was to abolish the illegal organization, called the communist party, and come into the open as the workers' party, and that Ruthenberg attended the Bridgman convention to put over such a resolution. This convention was attended by three direct representatives of the Communist International, Boris Leinstein, known as Davidson, Arnold Losovsky known as Brooks, and Joseph Brogney, known as Lang. Brogney was the private secretary to Bula-Kun, whose red reign in Hungary horrified the entire world. Losovsky made an address touching on the advisability of the party coming into the open and working apparently as a legitimate movement. In the stenographer's notes is quoted this:

"The bigger the party—as the more it is securing the support of the masses, and the more the government—meaning those in office—is interested in not taking up direct conflict with it but rather what it function openly."

Refers to Senator Borah. "In the committee one comrade said that in the near future it may happen that Senator Borah may be president of this country and as he is liberal he may be in the communist party."

On March 18, 1923, there was a secret communist convention in New York city. Ruthenberg left the trial of Foster, where he was to appear as a witness, to attend this New York convention. No doubt the select few present felt they had complete secrecy, but when Ruthenberg returned to the Foster trial and was the witness stand for cross-examination it developed the state had a complete report of this New York convention. Learning this the witnesses were frank in admitting what took place there.

This report showed, and Ruthenberg under oath confirmed it, that the gathering had been addressed by one Pepper, presumably a direct representative of the Communist International, and the word Trade Union International, whose correct name was not made known by the government. Pepper came with a message from the two organizations named, directing the communist party to back the open organization as the workers' party, yet always maintaining the secret illegal communist party. Pepper said the reason the Russian office felt this could be done at this time with safety was because the election of 1922

had shown a marked "liberal" spirit among the people; that is, the communist system of "boring from within" a large number of organizations had given a control which had enabled them to put out many of their "demands" referred to in a former article, in such a way that these "demands" had been grabbed by anxious office seekers and so popularized that the candidates who had fathered these were elected.

Discusses Liberalism. When questioned on this Ruthenberg said the report, as quoted in substance, was correct. He further admitted the reason "liberalism" had been so successful, especially in a number of middle western and northwestern states, was because of the activity of the conference for progressive political action. The witness said he had gone to the second convention of this movement held in Cleveland, December, 1922, with credentials from the communist party, as such, while communist credentials, as such, were rejected by the communists who came with credentials from other organizations, were admitted and took part in the convention.

Going back to the document which Bukharin, Radek and Kusinen sent to the Bridgman convention to guide the communist party of America in arousing unrest, distrust, class consciousness and class hatred. This document, it will be recalled, urged the communist to induce the workers and farmers to make unreasonable "demands" upon the government. Glancing over the 22 proposed suggestions for "demands" one is struck with the similarity of these and the "demands" of the first convention of the conference of progressive political action. Standing out most prominent are those "demands" the disarmament of police in strike disturbances; the advocacy of the Plumb plan to operate the railroads, the plank for amnesty to so-called political prisoners, and the proposal to abolish the United States labor board and prohibit the president interfering in any labor dispute.

The conference for progressive political action came into being in February, 1922, at Chicago, as a result of a resolution adopted by the socialist party the summer before, the purpose of that resolution being to "amalgamate" all socialist and "liberal" movements into one political body. However, the socialist completely hid their connections with this movement after the final step was taken. The call to labor went out from certain railroad organizations prominently allied with the Trade Union Educational league, while the farmers were invited to attend by the nonpartisan league and the National Farmers' union, both of which have been shown in a previous article, are saturated with communism.

"Stealing" Party Names. This gathering at Chicago adopted the nonpartisan league scheme of "stealing" party names. In the employment of this system elections are of minor importance. The primaries are the whole thing. Communists well understand that loyal, sincere, law abiding, busy men do not take part in primary selection of party candidates, and so the communists, with their horde of radical followers of every degree, make their business to go en masse into the primaries of one of the old parties, democratic or republican, according to one of which their candidate is a member, and name the party nominees.

Russian-made "demands" referred to in a previous article are carefully presented to the people through one or more of the many organizations controlled by communist influence. These "demands" are always offered as legislation wholly for the "good of the common people." Then back of these demands are placed all the influences that can be secured, either directly

under communist domination or away from under of idealism, emotion, etc. These "demands" are soon made to appear popular. Men seeking public office—the radicals are interested only in legislative or executive positions—grab the apparent popular "demand" as their platform.

Choosing a Candidate. When the right person is found who is ready to go down the line for these "demands" he secures the united primary voting strength of the whole army of radicals, and since it is the practice of all radicals to go to the primary polls, while busy business men remain away, the man backed by communist influence is nominated. Then he appears before the people as the regular nominee of his party, democratic or republican, as the case may be, and secures the support of "all followers" of that party, although the "principles" for which he stands are far from being principles of his party.

Elected he goes to the legislature or congress, as the case may be. He prepares measures to be enacted into law to carry out the "demands" upon which founded them of necessity. Whatever may result is of no particular interest to the communist now. If the "demands" are enacted into laws, because of the fallacy upon which founded them, of necessity, are failures, do not accomplish the correction sought, but instead intensify the evil, or produce some new evil. If they fail of enactment then this failure is played up to the people as complete evidence that the "masses" can hope for no aid or remedial legislation from the "capitalist government." When this idea seeps in deeply enough fertile soil is found for pure communist teachings.

After the election, noting the success that attended this system of "stealing" party names, those guiding the conference for progressive political action, into which movement, no doubt, many sincere people have been drawn not knowing the real purpose, called another conference for Cleveland, Ohio, in December, 1922. And it was at this second convention, that Ruthenberg and those who came with straight communist credentials, were denied seats, but communist who came with credentials from other organizations, but still were first communists, were seated and took a part in the proceedings.

To Be Noted in Congress. That the whole move thus to "bore from within" the old parties has proven successful will be noted from the large number of men who will appear in the next congress, both senate and house, who floated in on the tide of "liberalism," standing for one or more of the "demands" carefully prepared in soviet Russia for American consumption. The fire-works will start when congress convenes this fall. Then will there appear these Russian-made "demands" in properly prepared language to be spread upon the statute books of the United States.

The conference for progressive political action has its plans well laid to continue the "stealing" act in 1924. Through the failure of congress to enact into laws at least some of these "demands," they hope to go to the people with a well conceived propaganda to arouse unrest, distrust, class consciousness and class hatred, to such a degree that, in the primaries, they can "put over" their men, and then carry the November election.

This situation is far more serious than the busy business man or loyal citizen knows. It worked well in 1922, why not in 1924 with a presidential election on?

The next article will deal with the system of securing control of legislative organizations.



In a Field to Themselves for Value—

KIBLER & LONG SUMMER SUITS

Kibler & Long Hot Weather Clothes possess workmanship, quality of fabrics, style and fitting qualities unobtainable in other summer suits at anything like the low Kibler & Long prices—made possible through buying in immense quantities for our many stores, and the Kibler & Long small profit-large volume method of doing business.

Genuine Palm Beaches

—the finest hand-tailored: —Well made from genuine cloth:

\$13.50

\$11.50

(PEACHTREE ST. STORE)

(DECATUR ST. STORE)

All the latest plain styles and fancy back sport models for men and young men. In all the popular light and dark colors—and sizes to fit all builds, regular, long, short, stout or thin.

Genuine LORRAINE SEERSUCKER (WASHABLE) SUITS

Special Values at — \$8.50

Extra Palm Beach Pants

\$5

(PEACHTREE ST. STORE)

All-Wool Tropical Worsteds

—hand-tailored: —good quality:

\$22.50

\$16.50

(PEACHTREE ST. STORE)

(DECATUR ST. STORE)

Mohairs—Gabardine Suits—Airpore Suits At Atlanta's Lowest Prices

Kibler & Long

MOST FOR YOUR MONEY

70 Peachtree—Two Stores—5 Decatur

Extra Palm Beach Pants

\$4

(DECATUR ST. STORE)

The Standard Southern Newspaper.
CLARK HOWELL
Editor and General Manager.
Clark Howell, Jr., Business Manager.



second-class mail matter.
Telephone Main 3000.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 25, 1923.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Carrier or Mail.
Daily ... 2c.
Sunday ... 10c.
Single Copies—Daily, 5c; Sunday, 10c.

J. H. HOLMES, Constitution Building,
and advertising manager for all territory
outside of Atlanta.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New
York city by 2 p. m. the day after issue.
It can be had at the New York News
Building and Forty-second street (Times
building corner); Schultz News Agency, at
111 West 42nd street; and at all news
stands.

This Constitution is not responsible for
advance payments to out-of-town local
carriers, dealers or agents. Receipts given
for subscription payments not in accordance
with published rates are not authorized.
Also, not responsible for subscription pay-
ments until received at office of publica-
tion.

Member of the Associated Press.
The Associated Press is exclusively
entitled to the use of publication of all news
dispatches credited to it or not otherwise
credited in this paper, and also the local
news published herein.

SHALL DO THE WORKS—It
is that believe in me, the works that
I do shall be do also; and greater
works than these shall be do; because
I go unto my Father.—John 14:12

HOMES FOR THE ELKS.

As expressed by Mayor Walter A.
Sims, in a card carried in The Con-
stitution of Sunday, and by Presi-
dent Alfred C. Newell, of the Cham-
ber of Commerce, in a communica-
tion in this issue, the reputation of
Atlanta is trembling in the balance,
as a city of hospitality and civic
pride.

Despite appeals made earlier, it is
feared that Atlanta will not provide
sufficient accommodation for the
tens of thousands of visitors who
will come to this city during the
convention of the Grand Lodge of
Elks during the week of July 9-14.
Between 50,000 and 75,000 stran-
gers are expected to be in the city
that week and it is absolutely essen-
tial that a large proportion of the
private homes of the city be opened
to them if room is to be found
for all.

This appeal, sent out by the
emergency committee of the Elks
convention board, is so vital in its
importance that no Atlanta boast-
ing the smallest spark of civic pride
in his make-up can afford to turn
a deaf ear. It has been estimated
that if homes are to be provided for
all, at least 50 per cent of the pri-
vate homes of the city will have to
take some of these guests for the
week. Every home owner, particu-
larly of the better class, is called on,
in the name of Atlanta's reputation,
in the name of her standing as a
city of hospitality, to communicate
at once with the emergency com-
mittee, rooms 24-26 Peachtree Ar-
cade building. Atlantans must open
their homes and tell just how many
they can accommodate for the week.
Fair prices for the accommodation
supplied will be paid.

Mayor Sims correctly stated in
his open letter to the public on
Sunday:

"The city of Atlanta looks upon
this great gathering not as the in-
dividual responsibility of the local
Elks' lodge, but as a great oppor-
tunity for advancement of the cause
of the city. . . . unless the visitors
are properly housed when they
come to our city, all other efforts
that have been made will go for
naught; since the first and last
opinion of a town is derived from
the living conditions which it af-
fords its guests."

And, as President Newell says
today:

"Let everyone who has the inter-
est of Atlanta at heart meet this sit-
uation with the spirit of true south-
ern hospitality and assist in the en-
tertainment of this vast throng."

This time, there can be no ap-
pearance of the spirit of "Let
George do it." It is strictly up to
each and every individual household-
er in the city and any failure to
make good the challenge will be
charged directly to the doors of
those who allowed selfishness to
prevail over civic duty.

There must be no failure.

With fresh country eggs showing
but little sign of dropping in price,
the barnyard hen still holds her
place as one of the most valuable
items of live stock; and the Georgia

farmer who has installed a flock of
clucking hens around his place has
added one more source of revenue to
his farm.

CALL TO GEORGIANS!

The people of Georgia, including
every element of its citizenry,
ought to be deeply interested in
seeing that the work of the Geor-
gia association, of which the late
George T. Betts was president, car-
ries on with renewed vigor, and
with even greater results than ever
before attained by it.

Mr. Betts practically sacrificed
his life in the fight to readjust the
agricultural conditions of Georgia
to a new era produced by the rav-
ages of the boll weevil.

In two years he accomplished
wonders, under the most trying
handicaps, and was just beginning
to arouse state-wide interest of a
working, tangible nature when he
was stricken in harness, and had to
give up the fight to answer the
grim reaper's call.

This appeal is not based on senti-
ment or on any idea of perpetuating
the memory of man. The work of
George T. Betts will live to memori-
alize his unselfish constructiveness,
when the living are gone.

It is an appeal for Georgia; for
the material welfare of Georgia; and
for the placing of Georgia, with re-
sources unequalled by any state and
with as good a citizenship as there
is in America in her rightful place
of agricultural and industrial pro-
gress.

Boll weevil conditions make it
necessary to turn a major portion
of the old-time cotton acreage over
to production other than cotton.

It is impossible to grow cotton
under present conditions except by
intensive cultivation, which means
radically reduced acreage to the
plow, and better and more sci-
entific farming.

This being true, and it is indis-
putable except possibly by a few
moss-backs who can only be taught
by bitter experience, cotton, which
is and always will continue to be
the south's major money crop,
must be grown as a surplus. By
this method it can be grown profit-
ably.

This automatically releases for
other operations large acreage on
each farm heretofore planted to
cotton.

The first rule of reason, of
course, is to raise food and feed at
home.

This requires more expert knowl-
edge as to pasturage, and how to
successfully grow them.

That in turn leads to the eco-
nomic wisdom of converting leg-
umes into meat, and so on.

It is a chain of agricultural
strength made up of links, and the
whole known to the modern farmer
as balanced agriculture.

That has been the work of the
Georgia association—to get on
every farm a herd of milk cows, a
herd of pure bred hogs, a flock of
pure bred chickens.

This in turn has necessitated
plans and readjustments for mar-
keting. The farmer remote from a
city can profitably carry a herd of
even five or six cows only by hav-
ing a satisfactory market for cream.

This means that creameries must
be established here and there to
buy this cream, and that in turn
the Georgia housewife must become
acquainted with the excellency of
Georgia butter.

It is a system of progression;
and above all a system of co-ordi-
nation. The work of the Georgia
association in getting this program
established has been phenomenal.

"The Turner county plan" is na-
tionally famous. Papers like The
Country Gentleman have sent staff
men into Georgia to study it and
have devoted pages to it. Georgia
has been favorably advertised
through the "Turner County plan"
to an extent that a million dollars
could not buy at space rates; and
yet leading, progressive business
men of this state let an organiza-
tion doing this kind of unselfish
work drag along like a lame duck,
and give it no aid except to say
"fine, fine," and perhaps the pro-
verbial "God bless you."

It is a shame the way it has been
treated, and it is time today to call
a halt and readjust a condition that
strikes at the very vitals of the
state's economic welfare.

On this page there is an article
by James A. Hollomon, associate
editor of The Constitution, which
goes into this matter with some de-
tail. It incorporates a most re-
markable letter from H. G. Hast-
ings, of Atlanta.

Mr. Hollomon has called a state-
wide meeting to be held in Atlanta
next Thursday evening, details to
be announced later, and everybody
ought to attend that meeting—
public spirited men and women.

It is a work of unselfish service.
There is no politics behind it; noth-
ing to sell behind it; no scheme to
promote behind it; no hobby to ad-
vance behind it.

It is simply a meeting to arrange
to carry forward—what? A prac-
tical plan, without any altruisms or
ulterior motives, to help Georgia
by helping to reconstruct Georgia
agriculture upon a sounder eco-
nomic basis.

Now let's see who have real, con-
structive, unselfish interest in this
great problem for Georgia's mat-
erial benefit.

Just From Georgia

BY FRANK L. STANTON.

This Time Each Year.

I. Now the city fel-
low. Seek the country
ranch. Loaf around
in blossom—
Go wading in the
branch. For the old red
hills are calling.
With a voice that
under-stand.
And they're lookin' 'cross the mead-
ows.
For the old vacation land.

II. And so, the city fellows
Will be packin' up their traps
To get back home and argue
On the weather and the crops;
They're comin' down for shore,
And the old pine box is waitin'
By the village grocery store.

III. In for Trouble.
"I know I'm goin' to catch it in
Mollie's next letter from St. Simons,"
remarked the stout home man, "be-
cause I kept three dollars and a half
out of my salary last Saturday, and
my allowance is only two. I had a
high old time on it—but to square
myself I'll have to tell her I gave it
to foreign missions!"

IV. On the Way.
Lake shadows we are flying
Where thick the shadows throng—
How brief the time for sighs!
How brief the time for song!

V. For all its love and light;
And what to life is glory—
So swiftly comes the night!

VI. We need no solemn warning.
Beneath a morning sky,
But Love scarce whispers "Good morn-
ing!"
Before Love whispers, "Goodbye!"

VII. Ovals to Newcastle.
Asked why he left hell out of a re-
cent sermon, Brother Williams re-
plied: "Everything to his season.
Whilst I was a preacher, dat sermon
de thermomom wuz in de nineties—
an' hell spoke fer itself!"

VIII. All's Well in the Country.
It's the same old sun as it heaves in
sight.
The same blue sky o'er the hill;
So, a song by day and a song by
night—
For God's with the country still!

IX. The same sweet moon with same soft
light.
And the stars their splendors spill;
So a song by day and a song by
night.
For God's with the country still!

X. His Modesty Explained.
"The colonel is one of the most
modest of men," said a friend.
"What business is he in?"
"Moonshine distillery."

XI. High Times in Billville.
Alligator steak and catfish stew,
Big yan 'taters an' Mountain Dew;
Lean cow kill for de barbecue—
High old times in Billville!

XII. STILL MORE IDIOT.
Examination of school children in
Grand Rapids reveals that about 30
per cent have simple goitre, the tabu-
lation including 68 public, parochial
and private schools. Half of the
Central High school and Union High
school pupils had goitre. Of 12,631
school boys examined, 2,003 had
goitre; of 13,545 girls examined, 5-
236 had goitre. A thousand girls and
600 boys under the age of 19 years
already had thyroid enlargement man-
ifesting itself.

The Grand Rapids health authori-
ties are now urging all parents to
feed children minute doses of iodine
(iodine) once a week throughout the
year to prevent goitre. The form of
iodine suggested in Grand Rapids is a
little piece of candy containing a wee
speck of iodine—just how much and
what form of iodine seems to be a dark
mystery, but it doesn't matter very
much, for various forms of iodine have
been successfully used for this mass
treatment in other towns in the
goitre belt in recent years.

Kimball, a pioneer in this prevent-
ive work, says that in East Cleveland,
Shaker's school, Warren, Ohio, and
Findlay, Ohio, chocolate-coated tab-
lets, each containing 10 milligrams
of iodine in the form of an organic
iodine, are given to each school child,
once a week throughout the year. Just
why 10 milligrams or an organic
iodine should be preferred is another
deep, dark mystery, but I'll say 10
milligrams would be about equivalent
to the iodine in one drop of common
brown tincture of iodine (also spelled
iodine), if you have plenty of time on
your hands to count that mubogous-
colored fluid commonly used in the first aid
disinfection of wounds; the one drop
should be given in a glass of water or
more, once a week to school chil-
dren as a preventive of goitre. For
children who already have slight
prominence of the neck over the
thyroid region, (front), just above
breastbone) I think a more fre-
quent dosage may be preferable, say
one drop of tincture of iodine in not
less than a glass of water each day
for six or eight weeks.

There are other persons who wish to
make sure of a sufficient iodine ration
and will not or can not consume sea
food liberally, a daily dose in not less
than a glass of water may be taken
for one month in each three; this
sometimes seems to have valuable
"tonic" effects in persons who are
aging and growing gray, particularly
if these foods, if included in the diet
two or three times a week, furnish
sufficient iodine for the body needs:
Gray shrimp, crabs, lobster, smoked
herring, fresh salmon, oysters, clams,
fresh cod, anchovies, fresh tunny,
whiting, eel, trout. Certain land
foods, except in some inland and ele-
vated places where the soil is poor in
iodine, supply considerable iodine:
green beans, asparagus, white cab-
bage, garlic, green peas, tomatoes,
mushrooms, grapes, strawberries.

Tablets of sodium iodide, one grain,
may be taken, once weekly, or once
daily, dissolved in water, in place of
the tincture of iodine, if preferred.

The doses and uses of iodine sug-
gested have proved harmless in vast
experience in this mass treatment in
Switzerland and in America, but in
no instance should the doses be ex-
ceeded, except under medical advice.

HEALTH TALKS
BY WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

THE FACT OF GOITRE is that
over 30,000 white men have left the
farms of Georgia and migrated to
the cities and industrial centers in
the last six months.

That fact strikes deep at the prob-
lem I am talking about.
Georgia's farm life on the whole
is not only not prosperous, but it is
not inviting. It is more repelling in
fact.

Who wants to seek out a miser-
able existence on a farm by barely
making enough to keep body and soul
together, with no other attraction
than a shelter to keep the rain off,
and a mattress to sleep on, or just
as often a quilt on the floor on which
to pass the long hours when the
sun, by the natural order of things,
happens to be shining in China, or
somewhere on the other side of the
globe?

Just the humdrum of getting up
in the gray light of dawn, and work-
ing all day and going to bed at night,
and getting up and repeating the
dose, and so on—and for what?

To find, if a farmer, the old farm
advised for taxes; or for the mort-
gage upon which the interest cannot
even be paid; and if a tenant, that

the landlord takes all there is har-
vested and then holds a deficiency
claim; or if a farm-hand on wages,
that not even a decent pair of shoes
or a hat or a suit of clothes can be
gotten together to go to see his best
girl who lives across the meadows.

Bosh! We who live in cities talk
with great alarm about this condi-
tion—and God knows it exists all
over Georgia—but what do we do to
remedy it?

We go to the grand opera, or to
a moving picture where some mil-
lionaire's son is rioting along the
paths of primroses; and we laugh,
and forget!

I am here to say there is no excuse
for this condition in Georgia.

I have really travelled by motor
over 200 miles of rural roads, and I
saw perhaps fifty deserted farms,
the houses closed, the fields growing
up in grass.

Some of these farms were even
planted less than two months ago.

Thousands of other farms are oc-
cupied only by the old man and
woman—too old to leave—who are
trying to do all the work, for the
boys have "struck out" for the city—
"trying to make a living."

Talk to them as I have—
They will tell you the story!
Look at the crumbling shack of a
"school house!"

Learn the story of the lack of com-
petent school facilities!

Tell one this is a social condition,
or localized condition that does not
strike at the very foundation of the
economic structure of this great state!

Only a fool will dare suggest such
a thing.

What is the remedy?
It is the aroused public conscience
of the people of Georgia of every ele-
ment—from the city and town, and
from the hills and coastal plains—to
the end that Georgia's system of agri-
culture shall become economically
balanced; and that the farm is made
remunerative and attractive, divorced
from single crop slavery, and pitched
upon a basis of business wisdom, with
marketing facilities provided, and
community life alive with the spirit
of an inviting civilization that is
meant as much for the country as
for the city.

I received upon my return to At-
lanta Sunday, a private letter from
Mr. H. G. Hastings—the most manly
and intelligent communication that ever
reached me from any source.

It is marked "personal," and I
cannot reach him to get his consent
to publish it, but I am going to pre-
sume upon his well-known public
spirit, and use it any way, for it is
too valuable to the people of Geor-
gia to keep hidden in the private
files of any office.

I want every man and woman in
Georgia to read this letter, and I
hope other editors will pass it along.
Read it—

Dear Mr. Hollomon:
Before I leave on a trip I want
to express my appreciation of
your words in Monday's Con-
stitution on the passing of George
Betts.

Every word was merited and more.
Betts and I were drawn
very close together these past
eight or nine months. Our chan-
nels of thought ran close together.
Our ambitions for Georgia's de-
velopment were the same. We
both recognized the suicidal char-
acter of the present system and
situation and wanted to get
Georgia away from the brink of
economic disaster that she is
on the edge of.

The glacialness of George
Betts' death at the present time
and under the circumstances ap-
palls me. It was so absolutely
unnecessary. It is primarily a
case of involuntary manslaughter
on the part of business men of
cities that turned a deaf ear to
petition to help George Betts
and his Georgia association as-
sociates in this work.

The lack of proper reason-
ing, financial and so on, in this
work, which meant the saving of not
only the country districts, but
Atlanta and other Georgia cities
from the disaster that looms
ahead of us, unless promptly
arrested on George Betts' mind.
He overworked himself because
there were no funds to even pay
the expense accounts of capable
friends who were willing to give
their time but could not afford to
finance their traveling expenses.
I had it not been for the impera-
tive necessity, as it seemed to
him, to "carry on" he could have
had the necessary surgical atten-

tion at the proper time and been
alive today.

One of his home county friends
wrote me last week as follows:
"George, you know, was self-for-
getful and neglected. The opera-
tion was put off too long."
It looks to me like a living sacri-
fice on the altar of Georgia's de-
velopment. People who were ap-
pealing and endorsing did not
put their shoulder to the wheel
as they ought to have done. They
let him pull until he fell in his
tracks." All this is a God's
truth.

George Betts is only the last of a
line of men, who during my
twenty-four years' residence in
Georgia, have tried to help Geor-
gia build up constructively, to
get it on a sound basis. While
Betts was the only one to drop in
his tracks and actually die in the
process, yet, so far as my knowl-
edge goes, there is not a man out
of the long line that has sought
to serve Georgia constructively
along these general lines but who
has suffered in health and pocket
and he and the organization nec-
essary to carry on the work been
damned either by indifference
or by many cases by open hos-
tility.

Man after man has tried hos-
tely and earnestly to serve Geor-
gia along these lines, the need for
which is imperative. They have
not the same fate so far as any
real and sustained co-operation
was concerned. What is the an-
swer? How can this dense wall
of indifference and civic blind-
ness be penetrated?

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1923.

Will Georgians Answer This Call?

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON

Economic conditions in rural Geor-
gia—and this is primarily an agricul-
tural state—are, on the whole, dis-
tressing.

There is no occasion for any one to
charge me with calamity howling, or
pessimism or any of that sort of
thing—

There is not a man in the state
who is more of an optimist than I am,
and there is not one who views the
future with any more hopefulness.

I know we will overcome the ob-
stacles that are retarding agricultural
progress if we will but try, and try
intelligently and concernedly.

But dreaming and resolving and
well wishing and shifting the bur-
dens of responsibility from shoulder
to shoulder will not do it.

And God knows politics and legis-
lation inspired by politics; and per-
sonal political ambitions; and in-
sidious vote-corralling, campaign de-
signs and all such things will not
do it.

The professional politician; the
year-in-and-year-out office-seeker, and
the usurper of public spoils and the
generator of public prejudices, will
talk long and loud about the
"dear people," and will suggest
enough "remedies" to fill a book and
then some; but when it gets down to
brass tacks they are usually as use-
less as the appendix to the human
anatomy. And just about as dan-
gerous.

There are a great many sections in
Georgia that are prosperous today,
because the people have already learn-
ed the lessons of balancing their
agricultural activities, and co-operat-
ing in their marketing.

They have learned that successful
farming takes a high order of intelli-
gence, and demands a co-ordination
of business economies with scientific
operations; and with it all a thor-
ough co-operation of all the commu-
nity interests, from the banker and
the baker, and the merchant and the
mechanic to the lawyer and the la-
borer, the preacher and the producer
—all.

And women enter into every ele-
ment, as they should. Their influence
is as heartening in economic prob-
lems as it is uplifting and refining in do-
mestic and social activities.

But while there are many commu-
nities that are prospering there are an
overwhelming number of communities
where distress is appalling.

Over 60,000 negro laborers have
left the farm communities of Georgia
in the past six months.

That fact is irreparable.
It is depressing mostly in the
minds of people.

It makes a condition that can be
turned to a great advantage, to both
races, but it will take education to
do it.

At the same time the negro is bet-
ter off in the south and farm and
rural conditions should be such that
he will be contented to stay in the
south, and behave himself, and add
to the material welfare of the south.

Most of the negroes behave them-
selves, and are most satisfactorily
adapted to meet southern farm-labor
demands.

The fact of greatest concern is that
over 30,000 white men have left the
farms of Georgia and migrated to
the cities and industrial centers in
the last six months.

That fact strikes deep at the prob-
lem I am talking about.
Georgia's farm life on the whole
is not only not prosperous, but it is
not inviting. It is more repelling in
fact.

Who wants to seek out a miser-
able existence on a farm by barely
making enough to keep body and soul
together, with no other attraction
than a shelter to keep the rain off,
and a mattress to sleep on, or just
as often a quilt on the floor on which
to pass the long hours when the
sun, by the natural order of things,
happens to be shining in China, or
somewhere on the other side of the
globe?

Just the humdrum of getting up
in the gray light of dawn, and work-
ing all day and going to bed at night,
and getting up and repeating the
dose, and so on—and for what?

To find, if a farmer, the old farm
advised for taxes; or for the mort-
gage upon which the interest cannot
even be paid; and if a tenant, that

the landlord takes all there is har-
vested and then holds a deficiency
claim; or if a farm-hand on wages,
that not even a decent pair of shoes
or a hat or a suit of clothes can be
gotten together to go to see his best
girl who lives across the meadows.

Bosh! We who live in cities talk
with great alarm about this condi-
tion—and God knows it exists all
over Georgia—but what do we do to
remedy it?

We go to the grand opera, or to
a moving picture where some mil-
lionaire's son is rioting along the
paths of primroses; and we laugh,
and forget!

I am here to say there is no excuse
for this condition in Georgia.

I have really travelled by motor
over 200 miles of rural roads, and I
saw perhaps fifty deserted farms,
the houses closed, the fields growing
up in grass.

Some of these farms were even
planted less than two months ago.

Thousands of other farms are oc-
cupied only by the old man and
woman—too old to leave—who are
trying to do all the work, for the
boys have "struck out" for the city—
"trying to make a living."

Talk to them as I have—
They will tell you the story!
Look at the crumbling shack of a
"school house!"

Learn the story of the lack of com-
petent school facilities!

Tell one this is a social condition,
or localized condition that does not
strike at the very foundation of the
economic structure of this great state!

Only a fool will dare suggest such
a thing.

What is the remedy?
It is the aroused public conscience
of the people of Georgia of every ele-
ment—from the city and town, and
from the hills and coastal plains—to
the end that Georgia's system of agri-
culture shall become economically
balanced; and that the farm is made
remunerative and attractive, divorced
from single crop slavery,

BIBB LEGISLATORS FOR DRY REPEAL

Two to Support Arnold Bill—Mrs. Napier Will Urge Teaching Constitution in Schools.

Macon, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—Two of the legislators from Bibb county will support the Arnold bill, which has been drafted for the repeal of the bone dry law in Georgia. It was reported here today on the eve of the departure of Ben J. Fowler, Nat. R. Winship and Mrs. Jola Ross Napier, Bibb's representatives to the general assembly.

The Arnold bill was announced shortly after Governor Al Smith, of New York, signed the bill repealing New York's state prohibition law.

One of the members of the legislature from Bibb stated today that he would support the bill if it ever left the committee and was assured of the support of one of the other two members of the body from Bibb.

Would Appoint Judges.

Mr. Fowler, it has been announced, has a number of bills which he will present to the legislature at this session, including a bill for the appointment of judges.

No mention was made of the capital removal issue reappearing on the floor at this session, however. Mr. Fowler will be at the Hotel Ansley.

Mrs. Napier said today that she will leave for the capital Monday and will be accompanied by her son, John, who will act as a page during the session. She will be at the home of her sister, Mrs. Presley Walker, while in Atlanta, she said. Mrs. Napier said she would not vote for the Arnold bill.

Constitution in Schools.

A bill for the introduction of the United States and state constitutions to be studied in the schools of the state has been drafted and will be presented by Mrs. Napier.

"The bill has already been prepared," said Bibb's woman representative, "and has the endorsement of

CLUBWOMEN ENTER FIGHT FOR PARK

Entering actively into the movement to give Atlanta a centrally located park, as well as greatly needed extensions and improvements to existing parks and playgrounds, Mrs. T. T. Stevens, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, Sunday announced the appointment of a committee, which has instructions to back the proposal to issue \$2,000,000 in bonds to be used in the establishment of a central park and improvement of other Atlanta recreation centers.

The campaign will begin as soon as the people in a referendum vote. The clubs represented in the city federation number 103, and there are about 15,000 women holding active membership.

Representatives of these 103 clubs are Mrs. Albert Thornton, Mrs. R. K. Rambo, Mrs. Spencer Atkinson and Mrs. T. T. Stevens.

"Speaking for the women of the various organizations in the city federation," said Mrs. Stevens, "we are glad to say that the park proposal is looked upon with great favor. Atlanta has too few parks and playgrounds for the number of people living within the city limits, who need advantages of this nature."

"The erection of a splendid centrally located park or playground in the old tan yard branch section would not only serve as a splendid civic improvement, in so far as the enjoyment and health of the people is concerned, but would serve to improve a most unsightly section of the city."

Final action upon the proposal to issue bonds to the extent of \$2,000,000 will be taken by council, probably, at the next meeting, July 2.

Economists to Make Forecast of Demand For Farm Produce

Washington, June 24.—A forecast of prospective domestic and foreign demand for corn, hogs and wheat, and a resume of other information to aid farmers in making their program for next fall and winter, will be prepared by a conference of agricultural economists and statisticians called by the secretary of agriculture to meet here July 11 and 12.

The conference will analyze and interpret the nation-wide pig survey report, just completed, and the crop report of the government, which will be made July 9 and contain the first announcement of the acreage planted to corn, as well as the condition of that crop and of wheat on July 1. Cotton will not be considered.

ANNISTON CLUB PLANS FOR GOLF TOURNEY

Anniston, Ala., June 24.—(Special.)—Plans for a professional golf tournament to which pros and amateurs of Birmingham, Atlanta and other nearby cities will be invited and to be held on the Anniston Country club, links some time this summer are being worked out by John Hardman, golf instructor at the local club. Local golfers are very enthusiastic over the proposal and it is believed that the tournament, being formed now will be perfected without serious hindrance.

FACTORY JUNKERS CAUSE OF INVASION

Continued From First Page.

it unwise. (The Belgian government is under duress to the French.) Many of the best people in France heartily disapprove of their government's action.

But it doesn't follow that you need sympathize with Germany. With the German people I do sympathize—sometime against to the point of personal pain. But it isn't merely because the French went into the Ruhr. I sympathize with them because of the way they were formerly misled and exploited by the Kaiser and the Prussian Junkers. And even more so I have sympathy for the German people because of the way they are now being exploited, even worse, by a brutal group of industrial junkers, "schlocht junkers," factory junkers, as they are called in distinction from the "brot junkers," the land-owning junkers, of the Kaiser's regime. It is these "big business" junkers (only infinite more ruthless than anything we ever charged against our American "big business")—it is these who are chiefly responsible for the actions that brought the French into the Ruhr and for most of the rest of Germany's present troubles. It is these who are profiting who now have a grip on the German people and a relation to the German government not unlike that of the Kaiser formerly had. It is just beginning to be realized how these industrial junkers are exploiting the German people through the depreciation of the mark. It is beginning to be suspected, also, that this group is responsible for the continued depreciation of the mark, that they have had a hidden hand in bringing it about. This is so wicked a thing that perhaps it ought not to be said without being proved, and to prove just what persons and cliques brought about the German inflation must await careful investigation. In any event, it is certain that through the depreciation of the mark the profiteers have grown incredibly rich and have been able to exploit the German masses cruelly. It is to the poisoning of its currency, the depreciation of the mark, that Germany's recent and present misery is due, less than to the presence of the French in the Ruhr.

Right To Complain.

We in America, and the rest of a world that wants peace, have a right to complain about what France is doing in the Ruhr. But Germany has no right to complain. To Germany it is merely one of the consequences of the step she took in 1914.

When a people makes war it must expect to abide by the outcome. Even looking at it as a gamble, they must take account of the chance that they may lose and be sportsmanlike enough to stand for the consequences. Any nation that takes up the sword must understand that failure is going to be followed by some unpleasant results.

In the case of Germany, she hasn't begun to endure the suffering that has followed hers in other wars. A small fraction of the size of the one she started. Practically all the suffering from war that Germany has endured since 1914 is the loss of life and treasure during the fighting. That has been merely the cost of making the war. She has hardly begun to suffer the cost of losing it. The lives and treasure were gone before the fighting ended. She would have lost all that if the outcome had been in her favor. She has yet to experience what a nation must expect to endure as the consequences of defeat.

Compared With South.

It will be useful to compare what has been done in Germany so far with what we did to the south after our own civil war.

The difference in the circumstances, the greater wickedness and the greater cupidity of Germany I need not enlarge upon. The south did not invade the north. She did not plan the war nor prepare for it. The south fought for a conviction, not for conquest. She fought merely for the right to go her own way and live her own life in the way she wanted to live it within her own borders.

However, I need not enlarge upon the greater sinfulness of Germany compared to our south. What I want to point out is how much less Germany has paid as the price of losing the war than our own south paid as the price of the civil war.

Germany complains to heaven because at the end of four and a half years after she was beaten a small portion of her soil is occupied by the conquerors' troops. We had troops in the south ten years after the war in 1876. And there is yet living, and high in power in the republican party, a man, named Senator Lodge, who made his first marked impression on the nation by advocating that the federal troops should be sent back to the south at a time, in the early '90s, when the war was nearly thirty years past.

Further, nearly every man in the south lost practically every dollar he had. The demand on Germany for reparations does not approach anything even remotely resembling that. Every dollar in the south became a worthless piece of paper. So did every bond of the southern government.

Now, do not make the mistake of comparing this thing that happened to Confederate money and Confederate bonds with what has happened to German marks and German bonds. It is true that German marks and German bonds are worthless. But it is not the conquerors who made them so. It was not defeat that caused that. What has happened to the German mark is merely that one group of German people—namely, for the most part the dishonest and unscrupulous profiteers and industrialists—has stolen every mark that belonged to the more honest and ingenious portion of the German people. But all that has happened within the boundaries of Germany.

Those losses, due to the transference of wealth from one portion of the German people to another, and all the misery they entail—they were not enforced upon Germany by the victors. Also, all the wealth is still in Germany. It was not destroyed. Germany as a whole lost nothing through inflation. The wealth is still there. The mass of German people, who are entitled to the utmost sympathy, must charge that up against the unscrupulous leaders whom they trusted to their cost. It is not to be charged against the conquerors, nor to be considered in the cost of defeat.

Further, in the case of our south we destroyed, I think, more property and more values than even the total amount of reparations demanded from Germany. We freed the slaves. If there were 4,000,000 of them, and if they were worth \$1,000 each, that alone is equivalent to \$4,000,000,000. In addition, the freeing of the slaves made land in the south almost worthless. Land which under the slavery system was worth \$500 an acre, now worth \$5. How many billions that meant it would be difficult to compute.

Worst of all, we made the slaves masters over their former owners. What that meant in humiliation, distress and destruction to the losers of the civil war is a thing beyond any comparison. Nothing the French have done to the Germans makes the faintest approach to what the enfranchisement of the slaves meant to the south.

Need No Comparison.

But to the American reader the comparison need not be pursued further. To any one with knowledge of what went on in the south for forty years following the war, the parallel—or, rather, the lack of a parallel—needs only to be suggested. There is still a lot of grief due to Germany. She must expect to suffer it. Whatever appeal she may ever hope to make to the respect and sympathy of the world she outraged will be promoted if she endures it without whining or trying to evade it.

All this is said with full knowledge—or, at least, with the conviction on the part of the present writer—that the original crime of making the war was done less by the German people than by the Kaiser, the Junkers—that whole cabal of monarchists, junkers and militarists who misled and deluded the German people. But a people must expect to pay the cost of being docile to such leaders.

Germany made war against her neighbors. She did all the fighting on her neighbor's land. Her own land is practically untouched by the sword. Her homes are untouched. If now she should be allowed to escape without paying adequate reparations it would be a crime only short of her first crime. It would be an invitation to make war again.

Germany has not begun to pay the amount of reparations she ought to pay and can pay.

The new and surprising fact one discovers in the report of the German people today is able to pay more reparations than she could have paid the day of the armistice.

Efficiency Enlarged.

By the operation of inflation Germany's capacity to pay, her economic efficiency, has been enormously enlarged. Every corporation in Germany has been enabled to pay off its bonds with a song. Every city and local government in Germany has been enabled to do the same. It is a crime that it is to be suspected, also, that this group is responsible for the continued depreciation of the mark, that they have had a hidden hand in bringing it about. This is so wicked a thing that perhaps it ought not to be said without being proved, and to prove just what persons and cliques brought about the German inflation must await careful investigation. In any event, it is certain that through the depreciation of the mark the profiteers have grown incredibly rich and have been able to exploit the German masses cruelly. It is to the poisoning of its currency, the depreciation of the mark, that Germany's recent and present misery is due, less than to the presence of the French in the Ruhr.

But, further than that, the factories of Germany have become physically enlarged and improved as the consequence of inflation. To the owner, a business man, made money. What should he do with it? One thing he must not do was to let it pile up in the bank. If he left it in the bank it dried up and became worthless in the process of depreciating the currency. Another thing the business man might have done under the same conditions would have been to invest it in bonds. But bonds were in the same shape as the currency. Because of inflation money invested in bonds shivered up over night.

Mark Left Behind.

The one course for the business man to take with his money and his profits

was to lay them out again, to buy things with them. As the value of the mark went down the value of things went up. The way to beat the game was to buy things. And so the German business man or factory owner made additions to his plant. He bought more land and more goods. He built additions to the factory. He bought improved machinery.

The net result is that today Germany is better equipped for economic competition with other countries than she ever was before. By that same token she is better able to pay reparations, better able to restore the damage she did to France and Belgium, able to pay a larger amount of reparations than was regarded as possible at the time of the peace conference.

To let Germany escape paying adequate reparations would not only be a failure to penalize her adequately and justly for the military war she made in 1914, but it would also enable her to start off with an immense advantage, a pay a large amount of reparations in the economic competition with France, Belgium and the rest of the world that is just ahead of us.

Right to Know Amount.

One thing, however, Germany is clearly entitled to. She has a right to know the amount of reparations required of her. It is not the size of the reparations, it is the indeterminateness of the sum, that is holding the world back. Germany is entitled to be told by France, or by some one, just what sum she must pay, and is entitled to the assurance that as soon as she pays it or gives adequate guarantees for the future payment of it she shall be free.

But that is what France doesn't want to do. France doesn't want the amount fixed. France has preferred to keep the amount of the reparations indeterminate. She wants a permanent mortgage on Germany. When Secretary Hughes proposed that the amount of reparations be fixed by an impartial tribunal France refused to assent. It is the fact that the Paris peace conference left the amount of reparations indeterminate and that the amount remains indeterminate that is an injustice to Germany of which Germany can justly complain. It puts Germany in the same position as the Irish farmer under the old landlord system. The more the renter made the more the landlord took from him at the end of the year. If the farmer worked hard, improved the land, repaired the buildings, then the landlord raised the rent. He put a penalty on thrift and work. If no amount of work could the renter ever hope to be free of his burden.

That is what France has wanted to do to Germany. That is what the Versailles treaty made it possible to do to Germany. France has wanted to keep Germany in a permanent state of economic impotence as well as military impotence. One can understand why France should want to do this. But one can also understand why this course should be opposed, not only by Germany but by Britain, and everybody else who wants to get the world back to normal.

France must consent to making the reparations a fixed amount. On that contingency France has a right to insist that the amount be as large as the last farthing possible to get out of Germany. And so soon as the amount is fixed France will be doing no unprovoked cruelty to Germany, if she insists on staying in the Ruhr until the amount is paid or satisfactorily guaranteed.

The net result of inflation, of the depreciation of the mark, has been to make Germany the most efficient national economic unit in the world. Her factories, her business corporations, have no overhead charge of debts or bonds or interest. That alone is a handicap in favor of Germany sufficient to enable her to outstrip other countries in international trade competition.

But, further than that, the factories of Germany have become physically enlarged and improved as the consequence of inflation. To the owner, a business man, made money. What should he do with it? One thing he must not do was to let it pile up in the bank. If he left it in the bank it dried up and became worthless in the process of depreciating the currency. Another thing the business man might have done under the same conditions would have been to invest it in bonds. But bonds were in the same shape as the currency. Because of inflation money invested in bonds shivered up over night.

Mark Left Behind.

The one course for the business man to take with his money and his profits

was to lay them out again, to buy things with them. As the value of the mark went down the value of things went up. The way to beat the game was to buy things. And so the German business man or factory owner made additions to his plant. He bought more land and more goods. He built additions to the factory. He bought improved machinery.

The net result is that today Germany is better equipped for economic competition with other countries than she ever was before. By that same token she is better able to pay reparations, better able to restore the damage she did to France and Belgium, able to pay a larger amount of reparations than was regarded as possible at the time of the peace conference.

To let Germany escape paying adequate reparations would not only be a failure to penalize her adequately and justly for the military war she made in 1914, but it would also enable her to start off with an immense advantage, a pay a large amount of reparations in the economic competition with France, Belgium and the rest of the world that is just ahead of us.

Right to Know Amount.

One thing, however, Germany is clearly entitled to. She has a right to know the amount of reparations required of her. It is not the size of the reparations, it is the indeterminateness of the sum, that is holding the world back. Germany is entitled to be told by France, or by some one, just what sum she must pay, and is entitled to the assurance that as soon as she pays it or gives adequate guarantees for the future payment of it she shall be free.

But that is what France doesn't want to do. France doesn't want the amount fixed. France has preferred to keep the amount of the reparations indeterminate. She wants a permanent mortgage on Germany. When Secretary Hughes proposed that the amount of reparations be fixed by an impartial tribunal France refused to assent. It is the fact that the Paris peace conference left the amount of reparations indeterminate and that the amount remains indeterminate that is an injustice to Germany of which Germany can justly complain. It puts Germany in the same position as the Irish farmer under the old landlord system. The more the renter made the more the landlord took from him at the end of the year. If the farmer worked hard, improved the land, repaired the buildings, then the landlord raised the rent. He put a penalty on thrift and work. If no amount of work could the renter ever hope to be free of his burden.

That is what France has wanted to do to Germany. That is what the Versailles treaty made it possible to do to Germany. France has wanted to keep Germany in a permanent state of economic impotence as well as military impotence. One can understand why France should want to do this. But one can also understand why this course should be opposed, not only by Germany but by Britain, and everybody else who wants to get the world back to normal.

France must consent to making the reparations a fixed amount. On that contingency France has a right to insist that the amount be as large as the last farthing possible to get out of Germany. And so soon as the amount is fixed France will be doing no unprovoked cruelty to Germany, if she insists on staying in the Ruhr until the amount is paid or satisfactorily guaranteed.

Those losses, due to the transference of wealth from one portion of the German people to another, and all the misery they entail—they were not enforced upon Germany by the victors. Also, all the wealth is still in Germany. It was not destroyed. Germany as a whole lost nothing through inflation. The wealth is still there. The mass of German people, who are entitled to the utmost sympathy, must charge that up against the unscrupulous leaders whom they trusted to their cost. It is not to be charged against the conquerors, nor to be considered in the cost of defeat.

Further, in the case of our south we destroyed, I think, more property and more values than even the total amount of reparations demanded from Germany. We freed the slaves. If there were 4,000,000 of them, and if they were worth \$1,000 each, that alone is equivalent to \$4,000,000,000. In addition, the freeing of the slaves made land in the south almost worthless. Land which under the slavery system was worth \$500 an acre, now worth \$5. How many billions that meant it would be difficult to compute.

Worst of all, we made the slaves masters over their former owners. What that meant in humiliation, distress and destruction to the losers of the civil war is a thing beyond any comparison. Nothing the French have done to the Germans makes the faintest approach to what the enfranchisement of the slaves meant to the south.

Need No Comparison.

But to the American reader the comparison need not be pursued further. To any one with knowledge of what went on in the south for forty years following the war, the parallel—or, rather, the lack of a parallel—needs only to be suggested. There is still a lot of grief due to Germany. She must expect to suffer it. Whatever appeal she may ever hope to make to the respect and sympathy of the world she outraged will be promoted if she endures it without whining or trying to evade it.

All this is said with full knowledge—or, at least, with the conviction on the part of the present writer—that the original crime of making the war was done less by the German people than by the Kaiser, the Junkers—that whole cabal of monarchists, junkers and militarists who misled and deluded the German people. But a people must expect to pay the cost of being docile to such leaders.

Germany made war against her neighbors. She did all the fighting on her neighbor's land. Her own land is practically untouched by the sword. Her homes are untouched. If now she should be allowed to escape without paying adequate reparations it would be a crime only short of her first crime. It would be an invitation to make war again.

Germany has not begun to pay the amount of reparations she ought to pay and can pay.

The new and surprising fact one discovers in the report of the German people today is able to pay more reparations than she could have paid the day of the armistice.

Efficiency Enlarged.

By the operation of inflation Germany's capacity to pay, her economic efficiency, has been enormously enlarged. Every corporation in Germany has been enabled to pay off its bonds with a song. Every city and local government in Germany has been enabled to do the same. It is a crime that it is to be suspected, also, that this group is responsible for the continued depreciation of the mark, that they have had a hidden hand in bringing it about. This is so wicked a thing that perhaps it ought not to be said without being proved, and to prove just what persons and cliques brought about the German inflation must await careful investigation. In any event, it is certain that through the depreciation of the mark the profiteers have grown incredibly rich and have been able to exploit the German masses cruelly. It is to the poisoning of its currency, the depreciation of the mark, that Germany's recent and present misery is due, less than to the presence of the French in the Ruhr.

Right To Complain.

We in America, and the rest of a world that wants peace, have a right to complain about what France is doing in the Ruhr. But Germany has no right to complain. To Germany it is merely one of the consequences of the step she took in 1914.

When a people makes war it must expect to abide by the outcome. Even looking at it as a gamble, they must take account of the chance that they may lose and be sportsmanlike enough to stand for the consequences. Any nation that takes up the sword must understand that failure is going to be followed by some unpleasant results.

In the case of Germany, she hasn't begun to endure the suffering that has followed hers in other wars. A small fraction of the size of the one she started. Practically all the suffering from war that Germany has endured since 1914 is the loss of life and treasure during the fighting. That has been merely the cost of making the war. She has hardly begun to suffer the cost of losing it. The lives and treasure were gone before the fighting ended. She would have lost all that if the outcome had been in her favor. She has yet to experience what a nation must expect to endure as the consequences of defeat.

Compared With South.

It will be useful to compare what has been done in Germany so far with what we did to the south after our own civil war.

The difference in the circumstances, the greater wickedness and the greater cupidity of Germany I need not enlarge upon. The south did not invade the north. She did not plan the war nor prepare for it. The south fought for a conviction, not for conquest. She fought merely for the right to go her own way and live her own life in the way she wanted to live it within her own borders.

However, I need not enlarge upon the greater sinfulness of Germany compared to our south. What I want to point out is how much less Germany has paid as the price of losing the war than our own south paid as the price of the civil war.

Germany complains to heaven because at the end of four and a half years after she was beaten a small portion of her soil is occupied by the conquerors' troops. We had troops in the south ten years after the war in 1876. And there is yet living, and high in power in the republican party, a man, named Senator Lodge, who made his first marked impression on the nation by advocating that the federal troops should be sent back to the south at a time, in the early '90s, when the war was nearly thirty years past.

Further, nearly every man in the south lost practically every dollar he had. The demand on Germany for reparations does not approach anything even remotely resembling that. Every dollar in the south became a worthless piece of paper. So did every bond of the southern government.

Now, do not make the mistake of comparing this thing that happened to Confederate money and Confederate bonds with what has happened to German marks and German bonds. It is true that German marks and German bonds are worthless. But it is not the conquerors who made them so. It was not defeat that caused that. What has happened to the German mark is merely that one group of German people—namely, for the most part the dishonest and unscrupulous profiteers and industrialists—has stolen every mark that belonged to the more honest and ingenious portion of the German people. But all that has happened within the boundaries of Germany.

Those losses, due to the transference of wealth from one portion of the German people to another, and all the misery they entail—they were not enforced upon Germany by the victors. Also, all the wealth is still in Germany. It was not destroyed. Germany as a whole lost nothing through inflation. The wealth is still there. The mass of German people, who are entitled to the utmost sympathy, must charge that up against the unscrupulous leaders whom they trusted to their cost. It is not to be charged against the conquerors, nor to be considered in the cost of defeat.

Further, in the case of our south we destroyed, I think, more property and more values than even the total amount of reparations demanded from Germany. We freed the slaves. If there were 4,000,000 of them, and if they were worth \$1,000 each, that alone is equivalent to \$4,000,000,000. In addition, the freeing of the slaves made land in the south almost worthless. Land which under the slavery system was worth \$500 an acre, now worth \$5. How many billions that meant it would be difficult to compute.

Worst of all, we made the slaves masters over their former owners. What that meant in humiliation, distress and destruction to the losers of the civil war is a thing beyond any comparison. Nothing the French have done to the Germans makes the faintest approach to what the enfranchisement of the slaves meant to the south.

Need No Comparison.

But to the American reader the comparison need not be pursued further. To any one with knowledge of what went on in the south for forty years following the war, the parallel—or, rather, the lack of a parallel—needs only to be suggested. There is still a lot of grief due to Germany. She must expect to suffer it. Whatever appeal she may ever hope to make to the respect and sympathy of the world she outraged will be promoted if she endures it without whining or trying to evade it.

All this is said with full knowledge—or, at least, with the conviction on the part of the present writer—that the original crime of making the war was done less by the German people than by the Kaiser, the Junkers—that whole cabal of monarchists, junkers and militarists who misled and deluded the German people. But a people must expect to pay the cost of being docile to such leaders.

Germany made war against her neighbors. She did all the fighting on her neighbor's land. Her own land is practically untouched by the sword. Her homes are untouched. If now she should be allowed to escape without paying adequate reparations it would be a crime only short of her first crime. It would be an invitation to make war again.

Germany has not begun to pay the amount of reparations she ought to pay and can pay.

The new and surprising fact one discovers in the report of the German people today is able to pay more reparations than she could have paid the day of the armistice.

Efficiency Enlarged.

By the operation of inflation Germany's capacity to pay, her economic efficiency, has been enormously enlarged. Every corporation in Germany has been enabled to pay off its bonds with a song. Every city and local government in Germany has been enabled to do the same. It is a crime that it is to be suspected, also, that this group is responsible for the continued depreciation of the mark, that they have had a hidden hand in bringing it about. This is so wicked a thing that perhaps it ought not to be said without being proved, and to prove just what persons and cliques brought about the German inflation must await careful investigation. In any event, it is certain that through the depreciation of the mark the profiteers have grown incredibly rich and have been able to exploit the German masses cruelly. It is to the poisoning of its currency, the depreciation of the mark, that Germany's recent and present misery is due, less than to the presence of the French in the Ruhr.

Right To Complain.

We in America, and the rest of a world that wants peace, have a right to complain about what France is doing in the Ruhr. But Germany has no right to complain. To Germany it is merely one of the consequences of the step she took in 1914.

When a people makes war it must expect to abide by the outcome. Even looking at it as a gamble, they must take account of the chance that they may lose and be sportsmanlike enough to stand for the consequences. Any nation that takes up the sword must understand that failure is going to be followed by some unpleasant results.

In the case of Germany, she hasn't begun to endure the suffering that has followed hers in other wars. A small fraction of the size of the one she started. Practically all the suffering from war that Germany has endured since 1914 is the loss of life and treasure during the fighting. That has been merely the cost of making the war. She has hardly begun to suffer the cost of losing it. The lives and treasure were gone before the fighting ended. She would have lost all that if the outcome had been in her favor. She has yet to experience what a nation must expect to endure as the consequences of defeat.

Compared With South.

It will be useful to compare what has been done in Germany so far with what we did to the south after our own civil war.

The difference in the circumstances, the greater wickedness and the greater cupidity of Germany I need not enlarge upon. The south did not invade the north. She did not plan the war nor prepare for it. The south fought for a conviction, not for conquest. She fought merely for the right to go her own way and live her own life in the way she wanted to live it within her own borders.

However, I need not enlarge upon the greater sinfulness of Germany compared to our south. What I want to point out is how much less Germany has paid as the price of losing the war than our own south paid as the price of the civil war.

Germany complains to heaven because at the end of four and a half years after she was beaten a small portion of her soil is occupied by the conquerors' troops. We had troops in the south ten years after the war in 1876. And there is yet living, and high in power in the republican party, a man, named Senator Lodge, who made his first marked impression on the nation by advocating that the federal troops should be sent back to the south at a time, in the early '90s, when the war was nearly thirty years past.

Further, nearly every man in the south lost practically every dollar he had. The demand on Germany for reparations does not approach anything even remotely resembling that. Every dollar in the south became a worthless piece of paper. So did every bond of the southern government.

Now, do not make the mistake of comparing this thing that happened to Confederate money and Confederate bonds with what has happened to German marks and German bonds. It is true that German marks and German bonds are worthless. But it is not the conquerors who made them so. It was not defeat that caused that. What has happened to the German mark is merely that one group of German people—namely, for the most part the dishonest and unscrupulous profiteers and industrialists—has stolen every mark that belonged to the more honest and ingenious portion of the German people. But all that has happened within the boundaries of Germany.

ATLANTA IS GIVEN ELKS' CONVENTION

Continued From First Page.

the grand lodge officials, wired the announcement of the definite decision to hold the 1923 reunion in this city, and in view of this positive decision local Elks were urged to use every possible effort to prevent the proposed prize fight.

Following a recent announcement that a prize fight to be held during the week of the Elks' convention would be objectionable to members of that organization, efforts were made to induce promoters of the big mill to forego their plans. This could not be done, however, and it was then taken to city council where an ordinance was framed for the purpose of preventing it.

Plans for the prize fight was then

altered so that the big mill could be pulled off near Lakewood park, and when it was seen that the fight was about to be put over in spite of the efforts of the Elks to prevent it, plans were made to take the matter to the courts.

Announcement was made by B. C. Broyles, secretary of the Elks' lodge in Atlanta, that if the courts have not the power to prevent the big fight the matter will be taken to the state legislature, asking the general assembly to adopt a measure to prevent prize fighting in the entire state.

The promoter of the mill, who is also a member of the Elks' lodge, is Dr. P. L. Provano, of West End.

Seaboard's Wrightsville
Sleeper, 18 Walton St., Phone WAL- nut 5018-5019.—(adv.)
CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICABS

TODAY---10:30 A. M.
ATTEND THE
SURPLUS SCHOOL PROPERTY AUCTION SALE
— TAFT HALL —
Adair Realty & Trust Co.
AUCTIONEERS

Constructive, Progressive Conservative, Liberal, Safe

ALL these are essential qualifications of that banking service which meets modern requirements.

The Citizens and Southern Bank is constructive and progressive. It has for many years, and is now, playing its part—a large one—in the building of Atlanta, of Georgia and of the South.

It is conservative and yet liberal—qualities in no wise inconsistent; its knowledge and experience has enabled it to deal with justified conditions liberally. Its security is evidenced not only in these qualities, but in its resources of more than \$70,000,000.00 and in the personnel of its officers and directors. The Citizens and Southern Bank, with its four conveniently located offices in Atlanta, is especially attractive to Savings Depositors. In each of these four offices, savings departments, completely equipped, are maintained and are at your disposal, regardless of the size of your account.

Citizens and Southern Bank

Marietta at Broad Candler Building Mitchell at Forsyth
SAVANNAH Peachtree at Tenth MACON AUGUSTA

Resources Over Seventy Million Dollars

Member Federal Reserve System

Keep on telling them And you'll keep on selling them

How business does smile up when you advertise it regularly

Don't Tell 'em Yesterday Tell 'em Today

TELL them regularly in

The Atlanta Constitution

Main 5000

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
Ideal fire protection
The Globe Automatic Sprinkler System stations automatic firemen at ten foot intervals throughout the building. Each one ready to go into action as soon as the first flicker of flame puts in an alarm. Globe protection is absolutely dependable. Ask for details today.
Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co.
Forsyth Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Cuticura Soap
The Safety Razor—Shaving Soap
Cuticura Soapshavers withoutrim. Everywhere.

Many Are Fond of Beefsteak Pie
when it's flavorful and appetizing. Cube the steak; brown the crust well. When the pie is done puncture the upper crust and season with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICABS

Sterling Silver Is the Family's Best Gift to the Bride
Having specialized in Sterling silver for more than thirty-six years, we naturally know values and what is most acceptable to the bride of today.
We are headquarters for gifts which are handsome, useful and durable. Special attention paid to orders for gift goods.
If out of Atlanta, write for twenty-eight annual catalogue. Mail orders shipped prepaid.
Maier & Berkele, Inc.
Gold and Silversmiths
31 Whitehall Street
Established 1887
GIFTS THAT LAST

How To Save Ice!
If most refrigerators had warped doors, most ice dealers would be taxed for excess profits. Use a sharp-cutting Black Diamond File to smooth off the edges and keep the doors of your ice box snug. But one of a thousand home uses for a Black Diamond File.
Be sure the Black Diamond trade mark is stamped on the file you buy
Since 1863 the Standard of Quality
G. H. BARNETT COMPANY
1078 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.
Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

How To Save Ice!
If most refrigerators had warped doors, most ice dealers would be taxed for excess profits. Use a sharp-cutting Black Diamond File to smooth off the edges and keep the doors of your ice box snug. But one of a thousand home uses for a Black Diamond File.
Be sure the Black Diamond trade mark is stamped on the file you buy
Since 1863 the Standard of Quality
G. H. BARNETT COMPANY
1078 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.
Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

How To Save Ice!
If most refrigerators had warped doors, most ice dealers would be taxed for excess profits. Use a sharp-cutting Black Diamond File to smooth off the edges and keep the doors of your ice box snug. But one of a thousand home uses for a Black Diamond File.
Be sure the Black Diamond trade mark is stamped on the file you buy
Since 1863 the Standard of Quality
G. H. BARNETT COMPANY
1078 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.
Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

How To Save Ice!
If most refrigerators had warped doors, most ice dealers would be taxed for excess profits. Use a sharp-cutting Black Diamond File to smooth off the edges and keep the doors of your ice box snug. But one of a thousand home uses for a Black Diamond File.
Be sure the Black Diamond trade mark is stamped on the file you buy
Since 1863 the Standard of Quality
G. H. BARNETT COMPANY
1078 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.
Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

How To Save Ice!
If most refrigerators had warped doors, most ice dealers would be taxed for excess profits. Use a sharp-cutting Black Diamond File to smooth off the edges and keep the doors of your ice box snug. But one of a thousand home uses for a Black Diamond File.
Be sure the Black Diamond trade mark is stamped on the file you buy
Since 1863 the Standard of Quality
G. H. BARNETT COMPANY
1078 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.
Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

How To Save Ice!
If most refrigerators had warped doors, most ice dealers would be taxed for excess profits. Use a sharp-cutting Black Diamond File to smooth off the edges and keep the doors of your ice box snug. But one of a thousand home uses for a Black Diamond File.
Be sure the Black Diamond trade mark is stamped on the file you buy
Since 1863 the Standard of Quality
G. H. BARNETT COMPANY
1078 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.
Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

How To Save Ice!
If most refrigerators had warped doors, most ice dealers would be taxed for excess profits. Use a sharp-cutting Black Diamond File to smooth off the edges and keep the doors of your ice box snug. But one of a thousand home uses for a Black Diamond File.
Be sure the Black Diamond trade mark is stamped on the file you buy
Since 1863 the Standard of Quality
G. H. BARNETT COMPANY
1078 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.
Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

How To Save Ice!
If most refrigerators had warped doors, most ice dealers would be taxed for excess profits. Use a sharp-cutting Black Diamond File to smooth off the edges and keep the doors of your ice box snug. But one of a thousand home uses for a Black Diamond File.
Be sure the Black Diamond trade mark is stamped on the file you buy
Since 1863 the Standard of Quality
G. H. BARNETT COMPANY
1078 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.
Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

"ATLANTA Always Ahead," is Atlanta's Official Slogan. Keep it true by always boosting your city.

THE CONSTITUTION'S WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW

THERE is hardly a need or a want that cannot be filled in Atlanta's stores or factories.

SAND

PLASTER SAND CONCRETE SAND
CAR LOTS OR RETAIL
BRICK LATHS CEMENT LIME PLASTER ROOFING

SCIPLE SONS

—Building Material Since 1872—
Walnut 4020

ELEVATOR REPAIRS

WEEKLY INSPECTION AND SERVICE
WOODS ELEVATOR SERVICE CO.

119 S. Forsyth Main 3738; Night Main 2290-W.

WM. B. MILLER
Pres. & Treas.

MILLER LUMBER CO.

(INCORPORATED)

GOOD LUMBER—DEPENDABLE SERVICE

LUMBER—SASH—DOORS—MOULDINGS

103 Ridge Avenue

THE JELICO COAL CO.

WILTON
JELICO
COAL

Rescreened in Atlanta
Yards Paved With Granite

Office 31 Peachtree Arcade
Phone Walnut 1585

Elevator and Yards—6 Grant St.

JOS. A. WILLINGHAM
V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Cotton Finishes Strong After Earlier Declines

New Orleans, La., June 24.—Early declines last week in the cotton market were wide, carrying prices 80 to 167 points under the close of the preceding week, but the latter sessions brought full recoveries and advances of 38 to 53 points over the close of the preceding week. From the lowest to the highest there was a rise of 122 to 205 points. July traded as low as 28.10 and from that level advanced to 28.15. October traded as low as 23.25 and as high as 24.90. July closed at 27.90 and October at 24.76. In the spot department prices gained 10 to 15 points in the new results, middling closing at 29.25 cents per pound. For the declines of the week, failures in Wall street were mainly responsible. They caused much liquidation, particularly of the July position, and that month was under all the more pressure because first notice day is Tuesday of the coming week, and there was at the time a day of uncertainty over what to expect in the way of tenders. At the end of the week the disposition was to claim that next to no cotton would be tendered. July came back strongly on this argument and on reports that considerable cotton would be shipped to European ports and to southern mills out of the New York stock. A great deal of the buying of the second half of the week was due to bullish opinions regarding the progress of the crop, to private bureau reports indicating deterioration compared with a month ago and to the belief that the government report on condition, which will carry the crop down to the 25th, tomorrow, and will be issued on July 2, will bear out private reports. Private condition reports issued this week ranged from 67.7 per cent of normal to 71.0. This coming week the market will be swayed, to a great extent, by the character of private condition reports yet to be made, although events connected with first July notice day will probably be important.

WARE PAINT COMPANY IN MODERN WAREHOUSE AT 228 MARIETTA ST.

New located in their new and commodious warehouse and offices at 228 Marietta street, The Ware Paint company are in a much better position to properly serve their rapidly increasing business and are more than satisfied with their new location. The company is featuring the celebrated K-B paint, manufactured for asphalt roof surface roll roofing, a very popular paint, and one giving unusual service. It can also be used for roll roofing over wood shingles. J. W. Ware is president of the Ware Paint company and under his direction the company has been rapidly to the fore as a business factor in Atlanta. It is one of the representative paint companies of the state. Among the many articles handled by the company are wood preservatives, stains, all colors, metallic and composition paints, barn paints, roof coatings, roofing and roofing materials, and roof and bridge paints. A large stock of these coverings is carried at all times.

40 ALIENS TO BECOME AMERICAN CITIZENS

More than 40 alien citizens, representing many nationalities, will appear before Judge Samuel H. Sibley in the United States district court, Monday morning to receive their citizenship papers. Naturalization hearings are conducted here three times a year. Applicants for citizenship papers at this session have been examined by Herbert Reed, former Atlanta, who is now naturalization examiner for the department of labor at Washington.

Many long and difficult names will be simplified during the naturalization process. For instance, Chaim Kalman Kozmolewski will become just plain Hyman Cohen, and Niarhos Petros Kalokuris will be known as Nick Kelis. The American name of Milton S. Young will be bestowed upon Mihailos Satalios and John Athanasopoulos will curtail his surname to the much briefer John Athan.

TO HOLD ANOTHER SALE OF CHICKENS AT PAVO

Thomasville, Ga., June 24.—Pavo is to have another big chicken sale on June 27 and it is expected to be more of a success than the first one. These chicken sales draw visitors from all around, not only those who are looking for chickens for shipment but others who come to see what is going on. The merchants and business men put on extra sales for the day and special inducements are held out to draw a crowd. The sale scheduled for Thomasville this month has been called off on account of the sale at Pavo.

TO SUGGEST CHANGES AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Valdosta, Ga., June 8.—(Special.) Members of the Valdosta Bar association give notice of certain amendments to the city court act to be introduced at the next session of the general assembly, as follows: In lieu in fees to be charged in civil cases in the judges' salary; reduction of change in method of payment for services rendered by the solicitor, sheriff and clerk and possibly others.

ANOTHER ARTERY JOINS STATE ROAD SYSTEM

Savannah, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) In anticipation of the completion of the Savannah-Carrollton-Charleston bridge, spans of which are now being stretched, the people of Beaufort, S. C., and vicinity have announced today the completion of a twenty-six mile stretch of fine road of gravel and concrete, from Beaufort to Yamacraw, to connect with the Charleston and Savannah and the Augusta and Columbia highways.

Campaign Under Way.

Valdosta, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) The campaign of the Georgia Peanut Growers' Co-operative association in Lowndes county is well under way. A number of district meetings are being held this week and will be followed by a campaign for contracts for next year. A good number of growers have already signed the contracts, and many others have indicated their intention of doing so.

Dowman & Wilkins Company PRINTERS PUBLISHERS

IVY 0791 107-9 LUCKIE STREET "SERVICE"

CHAS. R. BEALL, President WERNER JEFFRIES, Sec.-Treas.
BEALL-JEFFRIES COMPANY, Inc.
"Nothing To Do But Print"

PRYOR ST. AT ALABAMA, ATLANTA, GA. MAIN 4090

GEORGE DOWMAN
Metal Frame Wire Glass Windows—Hollow Metal Doors and Trim—Underwriters Tin Cind Doors and Shutters—Elevators—Enclosures Complete Sheet Metal Work.
610-11 Walton Bldg. Walnut 3357

ROOFING



THE ELABORATED KIND IS AN HONEST ROOF, BECAUSE IT IS THE SAME ON THE SURFACE, INSIDE, AND UNDERNEATH, MADE, LAID, GUARANTEED ONLY BY US.

ELABORATED ROOFING CO.
222 Palmer Bldg. Wal. 4695

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME



Shades, Curtains and Draperies
Kesner Decorating Co.
371 Peachtree St.
Phone Ivy 6527

ENGINEERS

Consulting, Designing
Supervising and Testing
E. V. Camp and Associates
Cor. Moreland and DeKalb
Ivy 6647 Atlanta, Ga.

SPIKER & LOSE

INDUSTRIAL & ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERS
Members
American Society of Civil Engineers,
American Society for Testing Materials,
American Concrete Institute.
519 Forsyth Building

The J. B. McCrary Co.

Municipal Improvements
ATLANTA

Robert & Company

INCORPORATED
Architects and Engineers
ATLANTA

Nichols Contracting Co.

Railroad Construction, Street Grading, Paving, Concrete Masonry
1 LaFrance Street

J. S. McCauley & Co.

General Contractors
286½ Peachtree St., Atlanta
Phone Ivy 1194

D. I. MacINTYRE, JR. JOHN I. SCOTT J. O. KNIGHT LOUIE J. LEONARD

MacIntyre, Scott, Knight & Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
505-510 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.
Phones: Wal. 5675-5676, Atlanta, Ga.

H. F. GODFREY, H. M. GODFREY, Pres. and Treas. Sec'y and Mgr. GODFREY MARBLE & TILE COMPANY, Inc.

Manufacturers and Contractors
Marble, Slate, Terrazzo and Tile
Phone Ashby, Near Marietta St.
FRANKLIN 1099 ATLANTA, GA.

Epsten & Roberts

Insurance—All Kinds
LOANS
610 Atl. Tr. Co. Bldg. Wal. 4202

RUBBER STAMPS

DIANE ATLANTA

Southern Bearing Co.

Bearings and Auto Parts
375 Edgewood Ave. Ivy 7932

R. A. Donaldson H. M. Pearson

Donaldson & Pearson Co.
General Contractors and Builders
BUILDERS EXCHANGE
72 Marietta St. Walnut 2350

High-Class Renovating.

Called for and Delivered.
Empire Mattress Co.
698 Washington M. 0115

Fine Car Parts

For All Cars
Bailey
& Co., 324 Peachtree
GENUINE PARTS

"GAMACO" Grinding Service
Unexcelled Modern Crankshaft and Cylinder Grinding Machines Enable Us to Give You Correct Service Within 24 Hours.
GEORGE MACHINERY CO., Mfrs.
13-15-17 PETERS ST. GAMACO PISTONS

STOP--- THINK--- FIGURE---

WHY THE COMMERCIAL MAN DEMANDS LIGHT SIX STUDEBAKERS
DURABILITY, ECONOMY, EASE OF OPERATION, LOW DEPRECIATION.
CALL FOR DETAILED EXPLANATION OR DEMONSTRATION.
YARBROUGH MOTOR CO.
247 Peachtree St. Ivy 0151-7398

Bailey-Burruss Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, DESIGNERS OF
ELEVATING—CONVEYING—POWER TRANSMISSIONS
FOUNDERS—MACHINE SHOPS
LARGE STOCK METAL PRODUCTS
SHAFTINGS—SHEETS—PLATES—BARS—ANGLES
CHANNELS—BEAMS—BOLTS—NUTS—WASHERS
PIPE AND TUBING
SUPERIOR CASTINGS
CAST IRON, BRASS, BRONZE, ALUMINUM
MODERN FACTORY FOUNDRY AND WAREHOUSES
BELL, BEARINGS
LEE AND LAWTON STS. WEST 0781

FEDERAL modern

design eliminates 99 per cent of common truck troubles. . . . Our service takes complete care of the other one per cent.

BRIGMAN MOTORS CO.

Distributors
45 E. Harris St. IVY 2246

SMITH & GUEST

CONTRACTING HEATING ENGINEERS
—WE KNOW HOW—
390 PEACHTREE STREET IVY 7616

FULTON SUPPLY COMPANY

70 NELSON ST. MAIN 3400 ATLANTA
— GET OUR PRICES ON —
Leather Belting Pumps Welding Outfits and Sup-
Transmission Equipment Motors pplies
Valves and Fittings Lathes Electric Drills
Machine Tools TEXTILE SUPPLIES
COMPLETE STOCKS MILL SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY.
QUALITY SERVICE RIGHT PRICES

PRIOR TIRE COMPANY

Good Tires Accessories Exide Batteries
SPRING AND HARRIS STS. IVY 0598

Georgia Paint & Glass Co.

WALL PAPER PAINTS BRUSHES
VARNISHES OILS WINDOW GLASS
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Phone Walnut 0831 26-28 Luckie St., Atlanta

High-Grade Plumbing Steam and Hot Water Heating

SANITARY PLUMBING CO.
162 EDGEWOOD AVENUE IVY 0283
W. S. McEMIE, PRES.

AUSTIN BROS. BRIDGE CO.

STRUCTURAL STEEL
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
Reinforcing Rods — Bridges — Road Machinery
Offices and Plant
Opposite
Ft. McPherson Atlanta, Ga. Telephone West 2200

MONUMENTS TOMBSTONES

Can save you 20%
NORTH ATLANTA MONUMENTAL WORKS
300 W. 10TH ST. HEM. 2523-J

MULTIGRAPHING

Our Slogan: "Making Letter Work Safe for Business Men"
MISS R. PEARL SPELLMAN
Atlanta Nat'l Bank Bldg. Wal. 3477 ATLANTA

R. S. MONDAY

Architect
721 Grant Bldg.
Phone Ivy 6244

WITHERS FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS

STRUCTURAL STEEL—WHITE WAY STANDARDS
All Kinds of Castings, Large and Small, Made To Order.
Brass, Aluminum and Gray Iron
367 Windsor St. PHONE MAIN 0919

DO NOT
Let Prejudice Keep
You From Using These
TIRES
They Eliminate
Trouble and
Expense
No
Punctures
TRUBLER
New FORDS Can Be Equipped
With These Tires—See Us About
New Take-Offs.
WALKER BROS. CO.
75 Edgewood Ave.

ARMCO INGOT IRON FOR PERMANENT
SHEET METAL WORK
CULVERTS SHEETS
TANKS ROOFING
DIXIE CULVERT AND METAL CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
TEL. E.P. 1785-1786.

THE PUFFER MFG. CO.
Original LIPPINCOTT Soda Fountains and Ice Shavers
Smith & Megar, Southern Selling Agents
Atlanta, Ga.
J. P. WOMACK & SONS, Inc.
ALSO
MANUFACTURERS
Drug and Store Fixtures
Plans and Estimates Free

PHONE DECATUR 0705
LUMBER
EAST SIDE LUMBER & COAL CO.

PICKERT PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.
117-119 Central Avenue
Phone Main 0550

By Mail Anywhere
Dr. J. Ischaem Ayres will tell
you what kind of a job you can
fill best. Send for free ques-
tionnaire.
Louise Moore Lynn
821 Candler Bldg.
ATLANTA
MARYE, ALGER & ALGER
ARCHITECTS
801-4 WALTON BLDG.
P. THORNTON MARYE, A. I. A.
BARRETT ALGER
RICHARD W. ALGER, A. S. C. E.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
WHAT YOU WANT IS QUALITY ALWAYS
in Plumbing and Heating Installation
FOR GUARANTEED SERVICE CALL
SECKINGER BROS. CO.
703 Forsyth Building Phone: Walnut 4578

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
"Old Painting Methods"
Bring your Old Car in and we will return it to
you Like New
FRED R. LINDORME
Auto Painting, Tops and Trimming
250-60 Stewart Avenue

PAINT
We can build you a good roof of any
kind, applying the best grade of roofing
and roofing materials.
We can furnish or apply K-B Roof
Coating in colors of green or red that
will materially add to the life of your
composition roll or shingle roof as well
as beauty it.
Roofing Painting
WARE PAINT COMPANY
228 Marietta St. IVY 0199

DUNHAM
HEATING SERVICE
1119 HEALEY BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA.
W. K. ANDREWS, Mgr.

FLOYD BROS.
Let us figure your screen and cabinet
work. To contractors—We have a large
stock of galvanized and copper screen
wire. Phone us your needs. All Metal
Weatherstrips.
399 Edgewood Ave. IVY 6124

BIRD-POTTS CO., INC.
ENGINEERS
WELDERS—MACHINISTS—RADIATORS
376-78 MARIETTA ST. IVY 8091
Welded Gasoline Tanks. All Sizes
We Weld Anything—Anywhere

MULTIGRAPHING
EAGLE Stamp & Seal Co.
204-5 Austell Bldg. Wal. 0746
MIMEOGRAPHING

Down in Dixie Stationery Co.
Manufacturers of
General line of Commercial and Society
Envelopes and Box Papers
Jobbers of General School Supplies
428 N. Main St., East Point.
Phone E. Point 1940.

H. W. Burkland E. S. Van Fleet
Quality, Service, Satisfaction
**UNIVERSAL SCREEN AND
SUPPLY CO.**
Manufacturers of High Grade Window
and Door Screens
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
816 DeKalb Ave. IVY 3048

**PENN MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO.**
HUGH M. WILLET
GEN. AGENT
4th Nat. Bank Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

BUY NOW!
J. P. POWER COAL CO.
Sales Agents
Famous Malco-Harlan Coal
614 Flatiron Building, Walnut 4493
Atlanta, Ga.

**CAPITAL HIDE & JUNK
COMPANY**
NO. 281-333 PETERS ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.
PHONE WEST 0797
Buyers of all grades Scrap Iron, Metals,
Hides, Wool, Wax, Tallow, etc. In-
quiries Solicited.

C. W. RUSSELL & SON
TIN and SHEET METAL WORK-
ERS—ROOFING, GUTTERS and
REPAIRS
19 Peters St., Phone Main 1430

RITTENBAUM BROS.
Manufacturers of
Sanitary Wiping Cloths
472-78 Decatur St.
Ivy 6300 Atlanta, Ga.

Bryan Electric Co.
Electrical Dealers
Wiring, Fixtures and
Electrical Machinery
58 Edgewood Ave. IVY 1790
ATLANTA, GA.

News of Society and Woman's Work

THE CONSTITUTION'S DAILY WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

Features which Will Interest Every Woman

Her Friend's Husband

BY INEZ KLUMPH

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S HAPPENED.

Gloria Chase came home from boarding school for the wedding of her cousin Virginia Schuyler, to a man whom Gloria does not know. Seeing him for the first time as the wedding procession advanced toward the altar, she realized that the groom was her friend's husband.

CHAPTER VII.

The Recklessness of Fate.

Gloria ran on down the flower-bordered path to the sea. She felt that she wanted to go on forever, straight along the moon path that stretched across the quiet water. But when she came to the sea wall, with its covering of ivy, she leaned against it sobbing, too worn out to want to move.

She had always thought that love was the greatest thing in the world, that nothing else could compare with it. She had thought that it would come to her unsolicited, beautiful. Now she felt heart sick.

She felt that her love for Morton Phelps had turned to the bitterest hatred—that she could never love anyone again. She flushed with hot humiliation when she remembered her confession to him—that she had loved him ever since their meeting the summer before. Now he must have laughed to himself when she said that! How amusing he must have found her.

She looked down at the placid, gleaming sea, wishing that she had the courage to throw herself into it, not realizing that that courage would in reality be cowardice. She went down the few shallow steps that led to the water and stood there, with the waves lapping almost at the toes of her silver slippers. Her frock of flame-colored tulle blew back against her slender body and the breeze lifted her bronze-brown curls gently. It would be so easy to walk out into that moonlit sea—to walk out and never, never come back.

There were steps on the gravelled path and she turned and went back to her place at the sea wall, just as Morton Phelps came through the hawthorn hedge and crossed the path to her side.

"Gloria," he began, in a low, steady voice. "You know that I love you, your heart tells you that, whether you want to listen to it or not."

"No matter what you do, you can't escape that fact. To the best of your life you'll know that I love you. And you'll realize, as I love you, that this marriage of mine, this marriage of convenience, is nothing more than a business partnership. I can't interfere in any way with the love I have for you."

Gloria turned away from him, her head bowed, fighting with the sob that rose in her throat. She did not want to cry, but the aching in her heart was overwhelming. Hot tears filled her eyes and she dabbed at them ineffectively with her tiny handkerchief.

"Be a woman of the world, dear! Look at this thing seriously," he urged, looking at his arms to her. "Turn around and let me look into your eyes; let me make you understand that I do love you with all my heart. This marriage won't be like other marriages; Virginia plans to go abroad when we return from our honeymoon; I remain in this country while she is over there. Later, when I go abroad to study, she'll come back. It will all be managed so that there will be no gossip, of course. Don't you see, that leaves me free? And I want you, Gloria—your companionship, your tenderness, when I'm tired. We could be wonderful friends. I won't remind you that I love you, if you'll just let me see you often. You can't turn away from me—my life would be too bleak without you. Please, Gloria—don't run away from me."

She clung to the stone wall so tightly that it bruised her hands. It was hard not to turn and let his arms enfold her; his deep voice had such a hypnotic effect on her emotions as if she had been a harp responding to a skilled hand. Yet something held her back, bade her distrust him even though she believed in his sincerity.

"I wish that you would go away," she said, in a harsh, strained voice. "I don't want to talk to you—ever again. And I can't be your friend—I care too much for you."

"Then you do care for me still?" he asked, triumphant.

"I love you—but, oh, I hate you, too," she cried.

He began to talk to her again then, urging, pleading with her in the way that stirred her so. She did not want to listen, yet could not tear herself away—he used arguments which were so plausible.

"The very way in which we met proved that we were meant for each other," he told her. "Coming together in that way—it couldn't be just chance, or else I should have happened. Surely you see that, don't you?"

She nodded, incapable of speech at that moment.

"Then why run away from me as you did tonight? Why tell me that you never want to see me again?"

"Because I don't want to," she replied.

"Why not be friends, if you aren't?"

going to let me be anything more than that?" he asked. "Surely, as I told you a moment ago, you won't desert me."

Morton Phelps, the man with whom she had been in love since their meeting a year ago, but whose name she had not known.

CHAPTER VII.

The Recklessness of Fate.

Gloria ran on down the flower-bordered path to the sea. She felt that she wanted to go on forever, straight along the moon path that stretched across the quiet water. But when she came to the sea wall, with its covering of ivy, she leaned against it sobbing, too worn out to want to move.

She had always thought that love was the greatest thing in the world, that nothing else could compare with it. She had thought that it would come to her unsolicited, beautiful. Now she felt heart sick.

She felt that her love for Morton Phelps had turned to the bitterest hatred—that she could never love anyone again. She flushed with hot humiliation when she remembered her confession to him—that she had loved him ever since their meeting the summer before. Now he must have laughed to himself when she said that! How amusing he must have found her.

She looked down at the placid, gleaming sea, wishing that she had the courage to throw herself into it, not realizing that that courage would in reality be cowardice. She went down the few shallow steps that led to the water and stood there, with the waves lapping almost at the toes of her silver slippers. Her frock of flame-colored tulle blew back against her slender body and the breeze lifted her bronze-brown curls gently. It would be so easy to walk out into that moonlit sea—to walk out and never, never come back.

There were steps on the gravelled path and she turned and went back to her place at the sea wall, just as Morton Phelps came through the hawthorn hedge and crossed the path to her side.

"Gloria," he began, in a low, steady voice. "You know that I love you, your heart tells you that, whether you want to listen to it or not."

"No matter what you do, you can't escape that fact. To the best of your life you'll know that I love you. And you'll realize, as I love you, that this marriage of mine, this marriage of convenience, is nothing more than a business partnership. I can't interfere in any way with the love I have for you."

Gloria turned away from him, her head bowed, fighting with the sob that rose in her throat. She did not want to cry, but the aching in her heart was overwhelming. Hot tears filled her eyes and she dabbed at them ineffectively with her tiny handkerchief.

"Be a woman of the world, dear! Look at this thing seriously," he urged, looking at his arms to her. "Turn around and let me look into your eyes; let me make you understand that I do love you with all my heart. This marriage won't be like other marriages; Virginia plans to go abroad when we return from our honeymoon; I remain in this country while she is over there. Later, when I go abroad to study, she'll come back. It will all be managed so that there will be no gossip, of course. Don't you see, that leaves me free? And I want you, Gloria—your companionship, your tenderness, when I'm tired. We could be wonderful friends. I won't remind you that I love you, if you'll just let me see you often. You can't turn away from me—my life would be too bleak without you. Please, Gloria—don't run away from me."

She clung to the stone wall so tightly that it bruised her hands. It was hard not to turn and let his arms enfold her; his deep voice had such a hypnotic effect on her emotions as if she had been a harp responding to a skilled hand. Yet something held her back, bade her distrust him even though she believed in his sincerity.

"I wish that you would go away," she said, in a harsh, strained voice. "I don't want to talk to you—ever again. And I can't be your friend—I care too much for you."

"Then you do care for me still?" he asked, triumphant.

"I love you—but, oh, I hate you, too," she cried.

He began to talk to her again then, urging, pleading with her in the way that stirred her so. She did not want to listen, yet could not tear herself away—he used arguments which were so plausible.

"The very way in which we met proved that we were meant for each other," he told her. "Coming together in that way—it couldn't be just chance, or else I should have happened. Surely you see that, don't you?"

She nodded, incapable of speech at that moment.

"Then why run away from me as you did tonight? Why tell me that you never want to see me again?"

"Because I don't want to," she replied.

"Why not be friends, if you aren't?"

SUMMER FURNISHINGS FOR LAWN AND GARDEN

Shady Spots Make Living Rooms for Hot Days.

By MARIAN MOORE

Porch life is the second great institution which America has given to the world, the first being the rocking chair, as everyone knows.

Only in America has the porch become the center of family activities during the summer months, where meals are eaten, books and papers are read and guests received and entertained. However, America still has to learn that the garden or the lawn, as we say in this country, may be "lived in" as well as the porch. We are more prone to look upon beautiful stretches of green grass, beds of flowers and shady trees, as merely decorative accessories to the house and its porches, while the idea of moving out chairs and a tea table is commonly supposed to be something they do in the movies but never in real life. But once a group of furniture springs up on a shady lawn you will notice that it achieves a lasting popularity.

Bright Tones Best.

The question of choosing the right kind of furniture for the lawn or garden will have much to do with making the group a beauty spot. Pale colors have no place in competition with nature—bright tones of orange, blue, sealing wax red and green, should be chosen for all fabrics, and the lines of chairs and sofas should be designed for comfort as well as appearance, if one would have enticing furniture.

Gayly-Colored Umbrellas.

If the shade tree is not to be relied upon to furnish sufficient shelter from the sun, there are large umbrellas, wide enough to shield a tea table and its complement of chairs, with a jointed handle which can be tipped in any direction, and whose gay colors attract the eye as far as it can be seen. These are usually used with iron tables and chairs whose hard lines may be covered with slip covers of linen matching the umbrella to protect light summer clothes. This furniture can be used outdoors the whole summer long with no ill effects and frequent tubbings of the lawn and frequent group fresh and dainty.

One attractive group of this nature recently noted had an umbrella of striped orange and black, with slip covers for the chairs and a cover for the table of striped orange and black edged with cotton fringe.

Folding Chairs Convenient.

When more comfortable seating arrangements are desired, there are long folding chairs, similar to a deck chair, which have a tiny canopy of their own to protect the head of the occupant. The old-fashioned mock has been superseded by the couch hammock, similar to a day-enport, but swung on an iron frame. This can be obtained with a wide canopy tilted roof-like over the

Conserves, Jams, Marmalades, Preserves, Fruit Butters—they're all included in the bulletin our Washington Bureau has just finished for you. Full directions and recipes for "putting up" those delicious sweets that will enable you to have next winter the fruits and berries now plentiful. Fill out carefully the coupon below and mail to our Washington Bureau.

Washington Bureau, The Atlanta Constitution,
1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin CONSERVES, JAMS, MARMALADES AND PRESERVES, and enclose herewith four cents in loose postage stamps for same:

Name
Street and Number
City
State

caping through the hole in the roof, filled the cave with a pungent odor, as of incense. It was pleasant, hot, and dry, compared with the cold rain outside. After a while Jean's eyes began to droop. There was the fading glow of the fire and Hector Gaunt's pipe, the silhouette of Hugo with the dog in his lap, growing a little indistinct; the wall of the wind and rain receding to a distance. She fell asleep. She fell asleep, dropped from his hand, his head bowed lower and lower. Presently he heaved over on his side, resting his hip in the hollowed sand and making a pillow of his arms. Hugo watched him, listened, and whispered to Tito. Hugo got up cautiously and twittered to his little dog. Let mortals sleep, if they choose to do so. The night was for him and the little green men. He advanced on tiptoe a few paces, then waited a moment. No one called him back. They slept, those who did not believe. He stretched out his thin arms with an air of triumph. Ah, this was what he wanted! Freedom on a mountain top, the world and the night his own. He raised his eyes to the high broken walls that reared above their shelter. There was the outline of what had once been a tower, just a shell of three walls pierced by windows and overgrown with vines, from which a thin arch flung itself as from a bridge to another line of broken wall. How high was it? Thirty, forty feet? Carlo had said it could be climbed, even by mortals.

(Continued Tomorrow)

WEDDING FEAST MARKS OPENING OF GOSPEL TENT

A wedding feast marked the opening of the new large gospel tent of the American Rescue Workers on East Ellis street Sunday night. Aubrey Sawyer and Miss Mattie Rosell West, both of East Point, Ga., were united in marriage by Colonel Horace Burton. After the marriage ceremony and wedding supper which took place at the Rescue Workers' home, the bride and groom departed on their honeymoon for New York.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. Gasque, of the Church of the Holy Comforter. He complimented the Rescue Workers on the wonderful results already obtained in their work and predicted even greater results from the tent services.

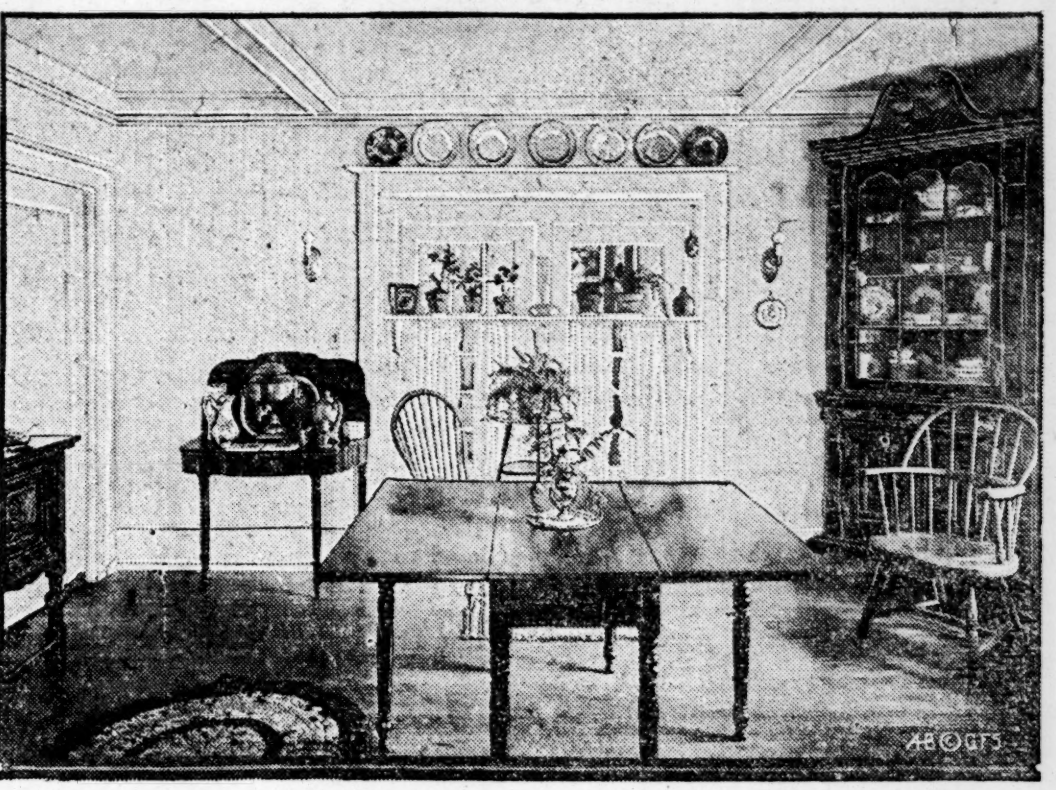
The gospel messages given from the platform will reach many whom the churches could never reach directly and will influence many to better conditions of life not only as Christians but as churchmen, too, the speaker said.

The preacher said that the need of the world was Christianity. Leagues of nations and treaties will not save the world. All schemes of men will fail as long as hate remains, he declared.

"When the preachers of France tell their congregations that they must love the Germans and when the preachers of Germany and all other nations tell their congregations that they must love the other nations of the world, then the time will come of peace and perfect happiness," the preacher said.

"There will be no wars when we love our neighbors as ourselves, because perfect love casteth out all fear. Peace will reign supreme in the international world, in the affairs of the nation and in the individual lives when that love is made supreme law," he concluded.

Delightful Cottage Dining Room



Proper furnishing of the summer cottage is as important as the right kind of living room furniture for the year-round home. It should be comfortable and convenient, for discomfort is inexcusable even in a cottage, yet everything should be of the utmost simplicity to reduce housework to the minimum.

The illustration shows us the dining room of a summer cottage which is well taken for a model. The square extension table with the sturdy leg under the leaves can accommodate a large number of diners, or can be folded to a small size if the room is needed as an additional "living" room. The Windsor chairs may likewise be used for lounging as well as at meal times, and their simple design is in accord with the other furnishings. The serving table, with the leaf against the wall, will carry a large number of dishes, or the coffee service as the photograph shows. The corner cupboard with the glass doors is large enough to contain all the china necessary to the cottage with two lower compartments for linen, and cream net glass curtains.

Question: How can I keep the arms and backs of my tapestry overstuffed rockers and chairs from becoming soiled and worn? Can I make some kind of covers that could be removed and laundered? What kind of material should I use? How are they trimmed?—K. M.

Answer: Select cretonne or printed linen having the same colors that are in the tapestry. Bind the edges with a plain color. Spread the material over the arms and backs of the chairs, covering as much as you desire, and cut to fit.

Question: What color should the cornice be tinted in my color scheme?—R. S. 7.

Answer: Your cornice should be the same color as the ceiling, whether papered, painted or plastered. It gives the room a larger, airier and lighter appearance than would a dark cornice.

(Copyright, 1923, by The Constitution.)

After to Marian Moore, care of this newspaper, for advice or information about home furnishing or decorating, sending stamped, addressed envelope (or reply).

Question: Our parlor is furnished with dark mauve carpet, walls are grayish blue and oak panels. What curtains and draperies do you suggest?—Mrs. A. G. S.

Answer: King's blue silk draperies, with valance of same material shirred on rods top and bottom.

BEAUTY CHATS

OIL THE SCALP. If, when you massage the scalp vigorously, a small amount of minute white flakes fall from the hair, you may be sure you have dandruff. The flakes are often so fine as to be almost invisible, and a good way to tell is to shake the hair over a piece of black paper, which will clearly show up anything that falls. In the early dandruff stage, the hair will be normal, but later it will become too greasy, and still later, too dry. Start curing dandruff before either of these catastrophes occur.

You must oil the scalp. It is the only way I know to rid yourself of dandruff and to keep it away. Of course, certain far-gone or stubborn cases may require special antiseptic ointments, or strong measures. Some recommend covering the scalp with a solution containing iodine. Some use carbol, mixed with other things, but these treatments are only to be given by experts. Try nothing yourself that you do not understand.

In any case, try home-done oil treatments; if after a few months there is no improvement, then go to an expert. But, first of all, buy some crude oil at a drug store or paint shop—thick, black, unrefined oil. Heat it as hot as your scalp will stand and massage a lot of it in thoroughly. Next day, shampoo with liquid castile soap and quantities of hot water until the oil is washed out. Repeat this process every three weeks.

Meantime, rub a little olive oil or castor oil into the scalp every day or two. Never mind the greasy appearance of the hair. You must sacrifice fluffy locks for a few weeks. The sacrifice is more than worth while. After the second crude oil shampoo, use olive oil or castor twice a week, after the third time, once a week until cured.

Virginia M.—No dye can give a permanent color, as the hair begins throwing it off at once, and the newly formed hair, as it grows out, is just the same color as the old. This requires considerable time, however, owing to the great number received. So if a personal or quicker reply is desired, a stamped and self-addressed envelope must be enclosed with the question.—The Editor.

RAIN CAUSE DAMAGE TO HEAVY FIG CROP

Thomasville, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—Thomasville people can stand the rains interfering with a great many crops, but when it comes to the fig crop there is no doubt that it is just a little too much for them. The fig crop is a particularly full one and should begin ripening in the course of a week. The rains cause them to sour quickly and drop off the trees.

PECAN CROP HEAVY, ACCORDING TO REPORTS

Thomasville, Ga., June 24.—Thomas county pecan growers are looking bright over the prospects for a particularly fine crop of nuts this season, as from all indications it will be the best in several years. The trees are loaded with the young nuts and unless something unexpected happens the crop will be heavy. The crop of last year was light in this county and section, owing, it was thought, to the dry weather that came just about the time the trees were budding. This year there has been plenty of moisture in the soil and no frost or cold to injure the blooms and everything seems highly favorable for a good crop.

For FIRE PLACES see Queen Mantel & Tile Co. 56 West Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Established 1909.

NON REVOCO CARDS EACH SUIT A DIFFERENT COLOR HEARTS RED, DIAMONDS GREEN, CLUBS BROWN, SPADES BLACK Samples and Prices Upon Request. J. P. STEVENS ENGRAVING CO. ATLANTA, GA.

WARNER'S SEVEN ACES (The Atlanta Constitution Orchestra) At Capital City Club Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Nights; Piedmont Driving Club Saturday Nights; Brookhaven Country Club Sunday Afternoons. For special engagements, address H. B. Warner, Care The Constitution, or telephone Mr. Brannan at Hemlock 0677.

TODAY---10:30 A. M. ATTEND THE SURPLUS SCHOOL PROPERTY AUCTION SALE — TAFT HALL —

Adair Realty & Trust Co. AUCTIONEERS

CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICABS

What Women Wear

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE

Silver Lace and Fur Are the Ingresses Out of Which Smart Evening Wraps Are Made.

Some one once described the mid-Victorian lady's idea of outdoors as the space that had to be passed through in getting from one place to another. It had distinct disadvantages. In the winter it roughened one's skin and made one's nose red and in summer it tanned one's skin and made freckles if one were fair.

There were notable exceptions of course to this attitude; but there were very few exceptions to the prevailing idea that a wrap was something to be worn merely as a covering to one's dress. It was judged by the same standards that apply to slip covers for the drawing-room furniture—quite satisfactory if they conformed to the silhouette beneath. For your amusement glance through fashion magazines of your grandmother's day, and you will find the prevailing severity of all outdoor wraps.

So far have we departed from that point of view that for some occasions the utmost simplicity so as to reveal more distinctly the elaboration of the wrap.

There are fur wraps of ermine or chinchilla especially for summer, and one speaks of these with a certain sort of respect at least—for they are amazingly expensive. Then there are the wraps of fabric trimmed with fur. Amber colored velvet bordered with white fox makes a wrap that can be worn successfully with many evening gowns.

An evening wrap of steel-colored silver tissue lined with brilliant green was made to wear with a frock of the same shade of green—and incidentally has attracted more attention than the gown over which it is worn.

A cape that might be worn for afternoon as well as evening is of gravel

or of a material that is not considered smart to have one's table decorations set on a round of glass as was formerly the custom. However, be wise and hang on to the center mirror if you have one. The fashion for using them will doubtless be revived before long. Besides one guest in a hundred at your table would probably know that they were no longer considered smart.

Meadow flowers are much in favor for table decorations, and one hostess wants millions of anemones and place cards recently by making use of field daisies in her dinner centerpiece, though she had the flowers from a well-kept garden at her disposal. Lemons in a black bowl have enjoyed considerable favor as a table decoration. The bowl is of black onyx or marble and the lemons are usually not really lemons, but wax imitations. A clever trick is to use one real lemon which can be replaced quite frequently, being used as it shows signs of drying, and a fresh one placed in the bowl to take its place. One woman, who dislikes the idea of using artificial fruit, puts her lemons in water—the water she puts in her black bowl before she places the lemons in it. They keep fresh in this way.

(Copyright, 1923, by The Constitution.)

Orphans Aid Will Meet.

An important meeting of the Hebrew Orphans' aid will be held at 11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Crust Howitt on Briarcliff road.

Presbyterian Study.

Savannah, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—The first annual study conference of the young people of the Savannah Presbyterian, comprising thirty-two churches, will be held in Waycross at Piedmont Institute, July 2 to 6. A special program has been arranged, leading ministers and laymen of the denomination in all southeast Georgia being enlisted in the leadership of the work.

Dr. William Perrin Nicolson is seriously ill at his residence, 689 Piedmont avenue, following an infection received while performing an operation for appendicitis ten days ago. His condition was reported as slightly improved late Sunday night.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIP

Clyde's Steamship Steamers sail from Charleston to New York every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday. Low excursion fares, choice going via steamers and returning via rail. Phone Georgia 2-2. Walnut 2726. CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICABS

White georgette frock trimmed with ruffles of black lace, which are topped with narrow bands of white fur. The cap features a large bow and is rosettes of georgette edged with fur.

crepe—the new yellowish gray—draped from neck to hip length in black lace. Four loops of very wide velvet ribbon form a ruff collar at the neck, with gold roses which are caught at the collar line, and one streamer of the black velvet ribbon bearing a gold rose hangs down the back to the hem line lavishly—and would have been even if the Queen

Alkali in Soap Bad for Washing Hair

Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is Mulford's coconut oil shampoo for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It is inexpensive and beats anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Two or three teaspoonfuls is all that is required. Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily.

The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

DANCING

Do you dance? If not, would you like to learn? Beginners and others can become finished dancers in the Tango, Fox Trot, Waltz, Shuffle and other dances in a few private lessons. Open day and night. Phone IVY 8854. J. E. LANE, Instructor. 25,000 satisfied pupils. Room 102. ROSELAND Peachtree St. at Cain.

WARNER'S SEVEN ACES (The Atlanta Constitution Orchestra) At Capital City Club Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Nights; Piedmont Driving Club Saturday Nights; Brookhaven Country Club Sunday Afternoons. For special engagements, address H. B. Warner, Care The Constitution, or telephone Mr. Brannan at Hemlock 0677.

TODAY---10:30 A. M. ATTEND THE SURPLUS SCHOOL PROPERTY AUCTION SALE — TAFT HALL —

Adair Realty & Trust Co. AUCTIONEERS

CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICABS

For FIRE PLACES see Queen Mantel & Tile Co. 56 West Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Established 1909.

NON REVOCO CARDS EACH SUIT A DIFFERENT COLOR HEARTS RED, DIAMONDS GREEN, CLUBS BROWN, SPADES BLACK Samples and Prices Upon Request. J. P. STEVENS ENGRAVING CO. ATLANTA, GA.

WARNER'S SEVEN ACES (The Atlanta Constitution Orchestra) At Capital City Club Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Nights; Piedmont Driving Club Saturday Nights; Brookhaven Country Club Sunday Afternoons. For special engagements, address H. B. Warner, Care The Constitution, or telephone Mr. Brannan at Hemlock 0677.

TODAY---10:30 A. M. ATTEND THE SURPLUS SCHOOL PROPERTY AUCTION SALE — TAFT HALL —

Adair Realty & Trust Co. AUCTIONEERS

Stewart's

Junior Shoe Dept.

Sizes 1 1/2 to 2 All Widths

We believe this is the prettiest misses' dress sandal we have shown this season. It is made with a white kid lining, turn sole and medium toe.

Patent or Red \$5.50

Today's express will bring the same model in Blue and also in Green.

Stewart's

GOOD SHOES FOR EVERYBODY

1000 LEXINGTON AVENUE

1000 LEXINGTON AVENUE

1000 LEXINGTON AVENUE

1000 LEXINGTON AVENUE

1000 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Lou-Lou

BY H. BEDFORD-JONES

Next Week, "Riddles"
By Irving Bacheller

Continued from yesterday.

"He's a man."

With a word of thanks, the other man took the match, lit it and held it to the cigarette.

Fortesque had a swift glimpse of a face that he could not forget. A high, dark face, the nose thin, slightly hooked; the forehead white, and high; the cheeks darkened by the strong sun, the lips and chin very strongly marked. The eyes were deep, black-brown, violent with a smoldering fire.

An instant later Fortesque felt a tug at his sleeve, and saw Barak there. The mute had suddenly evolved out of the shadows and now pulled again, urgently, at the arm of Fortesque.

The latter comprehended, and followed.

Barak led the way to the cabin which Lou-Lou now occupied, alone. He knocked, and the girl opened the door. They passed inside, and Barak, his eyes flaming and rolling, began making rapid signs.

Fortesque watched, puzzled. He saw a swift light of fear leap into the face of the girl; then her eyes flittered to him.

"That man—that man who got a match from you—was Hvarson."

Trehearne wiped his heavy frown and started in over her head.

For a long while he sat motionless. His white, fat hands absolutely motionless, against the black board of ebony with its paired letters of gold.

Presently the pointer moved under Trehearne's outspread hands. His eyes jumped down to the board and widened upon it. It was a board he had made himself, and he was proud of the shiny elbow, waxed into a dull glassy glow.

His thick lips spelled letters, a word, a phrase:

"No more today."

"No more today! Curse the board. I've never had any luck with it, never."

Trehearne was the local agent for the Inter-Island Trading company.

Once a year he had mail from somewhere. Once a year he checked off his cargo with a Chinese comprador. That was all.

Outside there came a sudden commotion of movement against the sodden heat of the day.

"Franks," Trehearne muttered. "He's heard something at last."

Something black came into the frame of the doorway. So intense was the sunlight outside, that this dark and withered man in his white shirt shone there, black against the daylight; then he came inside, removing his white pith-helmet and striking the sweat from his brow.

"Throw away that damned outja board," he said excitedly, "and get me a drink, quick!"

Trehearne stirred in astonishment. "A drink? You're mad, Franks!"

What?

Franks dropped into a chair and glared at him, then mopped his brow helplessly.

"I know it—but get me the drink. Oh, Lord! Everything's happened! I'll have to sort it out in my mind."

Frowning in perplexed wondering, Trehearne caught a faint glimmer.

Did a pigeon come in? From Manila?

"Two," said Franks, fumbling in his pocket. He produced a wad of crumpled, thin paper, and said that a great deal of it could be compressed into almost nothing.

Barak sent a message.

In the days of the old sultan, piracy had been profitable. In those days there had been a fine outfit of beaming pigeons on Sibuko island.

They came in very handy. And could loose one from Manila, for example, and the old sultan could know within a few hours just what ships were leaving, their destination, their armament; and he would send out the praus.

Piracy was dead now, but some of the pigeons were left. Franks had taken them over, cared for them lovingly. He produced two sheets of filmy paper that the birds had brought, but over his shoulder, Trehearne dropped a low word.

"Hide 'em, quick! Rais Hammed's coming."

The brown, withered hand of Franks fluttered out and fell upon the wad of thin paper. It balled up within his palm, and he thrust his hand rapidly into his pocket. His brilliant eyes had become a bright, steady gray.

From outside came a rich and wonderful voice in Malay.

"May Allah ease all here, and may they be flung shaven into hell!" it said.

"The same to you," said Trehearne.

The owner of the voice was a tall, erect old man clad in scarlet silk, glittering with gems, incrimbed with dirt. A small gray beard jutted from his chin. His upper lip, shaven, showed a thin, nervous mouth, bitterly cruel. His nose, once hooked, lay broken and askew.

One eye was dead, the eyelid drooping; the other eye was black and terrible bushy gray brow.

The face was thin and keen, incredibly sneering and malicious.

"I came to tell you something," he said. "Sultan Zahri comes back to Sibuko—alone."

Trehearne started.

"Alone?" he said. "Damn you! What I've heard!"

Reis Hammed chuckled evilly. Again his voice came, like rich music:

"I mean what I say—that Sultan Zahri comes home alone! Think of it, Christians! ponder what it means! You shall be swept out of this place as a holy man sweeps lice from his beard! That is all!"

He leaned forward, and his ebony stick swiftly traced lines in the sand that stood out like black writing.

Then he turned and went away, swaying with a fine swag to his square shoulders.

"Come and look at this," said Trehearne, jerking his head. "You can see the scratches, can't you?"

"The poetry?" said Franks. "I've heard that the old devil could improve. Listen to the swing and rhythm of it, now!"

"Ma dim."

"Wa Hammed ben Yusuf ma dakbul him!"

"What the devil does it mean?"

Franks scowled. "It's about this

JUST NUTS



house of yours. The water of it is blood, and the air of it is poison, and Hammed ben Yusuf does not come there! It's a polite curse; that's all."

Trehearne wiped his quivering jaw.

"Damn the gray devil!" he muttered. "Hullo—there's the old pirate again!"

A hundred feet away Hammed ben Yusuf was striding along the strip of white shore-sand toward the palace, which was hidden among the green trees to the right.

Trehearne heaved his fist in the air. "Pirate!" he belated. "Thief and robber of graves! Old devil of a he-ghost! You put a curse on my house, did you? Damnation swallow you!"

The Arab turned his head. His black teeth showed a fanged grin.

Trehearne, with an oath, caught up the ebony outja-board from his desk and hurled it toward the Arab.

It curved upward, sailed sweepingly through the air, passed over the head of the gray pirate, and with a final dashing swoop struck into the line of surf beyond the beach.

Hammed ben Yusuf laughed heartily, flourished his stick and passed on his way.

Franks had observed this scene with unmoved eyes.

"If you're all through, sit down and listen to what I have to say," he said.

Barak, the man, who had no tongue, could write a perfect thunderbolt of words, and Franks was able to give the words a very fluent account of the voyage of Lou-Lou and his friends. Of the unavoidable meeting of Luke Quail, the aged mission-ary, and Hvarson, a board he had made himself, and he was proud of the shiny elbow, waxed into a dull glassy glow.

His thick lips spelled letters, a word, a phrase:

"No more today."

"No more today! Curse the board. I've never had any luck with it, never."

Trehearne was the local agent for the Inter-Island Trading company.

Once a year he had mail from somewhere. Once a year he checked off his cargo with a Chinese comprador. That was all.

Outside there came a sudden commotion of movement against the sodden heat of the day.

"Franks," Trehearne muttered. "He's heard something at last."

Something black came into the frame of the doorway. So intense was the sunlight outside, that this dark and withered man in his white shirt shone there, black against the daylight; then he came inside, removing his white pith-helmet and striking the sweat from his brow.

"Throw away that damned outja board," he said excitedly, "and get me a drink, quick!"

Trehearne stirred in astonishment. "A drink? You're mad, Franks!"

What?

Franks dropped into a chair and glared at him, then mopped his brow helplessly.

"I know it—but get me the drink. Oh, Lord! Everything's happened! I'll have to sort it out in my mind."

Frowning in perplexed wondering, Trehearne caught a faint glimmer.

Did a pigeon come in? From Manila?

"Two," said Franks, fumbling in his pocket. He produced a wad of crumpled, thin paper, and said that a great deal of it could be compressed into almost nothing.

Barak sent a message.

In the days of the old sultan, piracy had been profitable. In those days there had been a fine outfit of beaming pigeons on Sibuko island.

They came in very handy. And could loose one from Manila, for example, and the old sultan could know within a few hours just what ships were leaving, their destination, their armament; and he would send out the praus.

Piracy was dead now, but some of the pigeons were left. Franks had taken them over, cared for them lovingly. He produced two sheets of filmy paper that the birds had brought, but over his shoulder, Trehearne dropped a low word.

"Hide 'em, quick! Rais Hammed's coming."

The brown, withered hand of Franks fluttered out and fell upon the wad of thin paper. It balled up within his palm, and he thrust his hand rapidly into his pocket. His brilliant eyes had become a bright, steady gray.

From outside came a rich and wonderful voice in Malay.

"May Allah ease all here, and may they be flung shaven into hell!" it said.

"The same to you," said Trehearne.

The owner of the voice was a tall, erect old man clad in scarlet silk, glittering with gems, incrimbed with dirt. A small gray beard jutted from his chin. His upper lip, shaven, showed a thin, nervous mouth, bitterly cruel. His nose, once hooked, lay broken and askew.

One eye was dead, the eyelid drooping; the other eye was black and terrible bushy gray brow.

The face was thin and keen, incredibly sneering and malicious.

"I came to tell you something," he said. "Sultan Zahri comes back to Sibuko—alone."

Trehearne started.

"Alone?" he said. "Damn you! What I've heard!"

Reis Hammed chuckled evilly. Again his voice came, like rich music:

"I mean what I say—that Sultan Zahri comes home alone! Think of it, Christians! ponder what it means! You shall be swept out of this place as a holy man sweeps lice from his beard! That is all!"

He leaned forward, and his ebony stick swiftly traced lines in the sand that stood out like black writing.

Then he turned and went away, swaying with a fine swag to his square shoulders.

"Come and look at this," said Trehearne, jerking his head. "You can see the scratches, can't you?"

"The poetry?" said Franks. "I've heard that the old devil could improve. Listen to the swing and rhythm of it, now!"

"Ma dim."

"Wa Hammed ben Yusuf ma dakbul him!"

"What the devil does it mean?"

Franks scowled. "It's about this

HERE'S AN
AWFUL
PUN—
FROM MITCHEL

I'VE GOT
SUMPIN' TO
ASK YOU, BILL?

LAY OFF.
I'M BROKE.

OH, I'M NOT AFTER
MONEY—

I WANT TO KNOW
HOW YOU EAT
SPAGHETTI—

DON'T
YOU
KNOW?

NO! DO YOU
USE SPOON,
FORK, KNIFE
OR WHAT?

ALL YOU
HAVE TO
DO IS—

— USE YOUR "NOODLE".

THE GUMPS—HO HUM!

HOW WOULD
YOU FEEL,
DEAR READER—
WHAT WOULD
IT MEAN IN
YOUR LIFE—
IF EVERY
MORNING,
RAIN OR SHINE,
YOU AWOKED
TO FIND
\$500.00
WINKING
AT YOU?

PICTURE
ANDY'S
DELIGHT
THIS
MORNING.

NO WONDER I THOUGHT
THAT WAS A COMFORTABLE
PILLOW—IT'S BEEN STUFFED
WITH FEATHERS FROM A
GOLDEN-GOOSE—500 ORIGINAL
WORKS OF ART DESIGNED
BY THE OLD MASTER,
UNCLE SAM—



THERE'S NOTHING IN THE
WORLD SO ARTISTIC LOOKING
AS A BUNCH OF WALL STREET
DIPLOMAS—MONEY CAN'T BUY
HAPPINESS, BUT MONEY WILL
BUY AN AUTOMOBILE IN WHICH A
FELLOW CAN GO SEARCHING FOR
HAPPINESS—



WHEN I THINK OF HOW LUCKY I'VE BEEN I
FEEL LIKE HIRING A FLOCK OF WOOD-PECKERS
TO GO AROUND KNOCKING WOOD FOR
ME—SAY WHAT YOU PLEASE ABOUT FILTHY
LUCKRE, IT'S A MIGHTY HANDY THING
TO HAVE AROUND THE HOUSE IN CASE
OF AN EMERGENCY—MONEY MAY BE
THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL BUT THE
PIG IS NOT THE ONLY ANIMAL
THAT LIKES ROOTS—



PLUNK!!
RIGHT IN
THE BARREL
ANOTHER
\$500.00
FOR ANDY
ON WELL.
KEEP IT UP,
KIND FAIRY
GODMOTHER
THIS MAKES
A TOTAL OF
\$12,500.00

the old sultan had built for himself,
a stone sarcophagus in a little pit,
with a rail around it and a green
cloth over the tomb.

Outside was a large and handsome
chamber, where the council was ac-
customed to meet.

Franks and Trehearne were speak-
ing of it as they turned toward the
palace that afternoon when the mes-
sage from Barak had come.

"Didn't you ever ask the outja-
board about the old sultan's treas-
ure?" asked the former.

Trehearne nodded. "Why, of
course! I never had much luck, but

that dream three times in my life,
and each time something terrible has
happened to me. This is the fourth
time. So I wrote a note to Lou-
Lou."

Trehearne gazed at his friend with
unconcealed suspicion.

"Are you makin' fun of me being
superstitious?" he demanded. "I
thought you always laughed at all
of it."

Franks turned his twinkling, bril-
liant eyes upon Trehearne, and smil-
ed dryly.

"My dear fellow," he said, "there
are some unfortunate men who always

laugh at the things they most deeply
revere, down inside of them. They
don't want to laugh, but they do.
I'm one of those men." Now, come
along and forget it."

The guards, stalwart brown men
armed with spears and kris'es, salu-
ted as the two entered the palace
grounds. They took the side path
that led to the tomb and the eyes of
Franks lifted to the mystic inscrip-
tion, which had been carved long ago
when the old sultan was building his
tomb, should have caused great per-
plexity to those who had failed to dis-
cover his hoard of treasure. It ran:

"My treasure is in my shade,
And my shade is in my treasure.
Search for it—despair not!
Nay, despair. Search not."

Here in the council chamber were
gathered six men, the chiefs of the
island of Sibuko. Rais Hammed
was one.

They all respected Franks. Five
of them were as elder brethren to
him. Only Rais Hammed surveyed him
with a glitter of distrust in that
glowing black eye, and a knitting of
the shaggy gray brows. Franks
gravely gave them the salute of the
day.

"May peace be with you!"

"Marhaba! And upon you, peace,"
they responded.

The six men were handsomely
dressed, wearing their gayest clothes,
their finest weapons, their most costly
jewels. The walls were adorned with
hangings of brilliant silks and woven
stuffs.

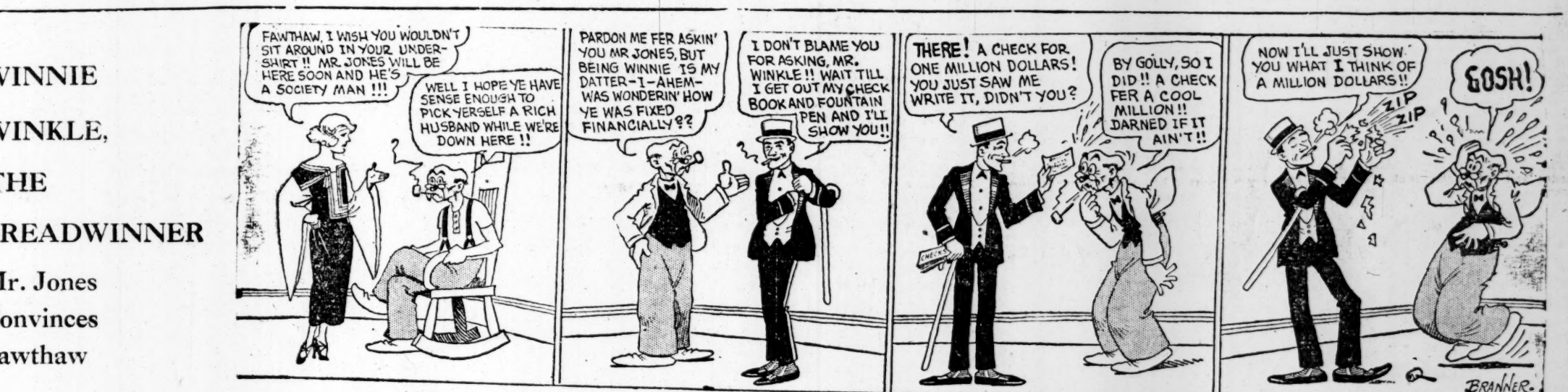
Graven deeply into the stone above
this doorway to the crypt and filled
with soft gold, hammered into the
gravings, were the words:

"WALLAH ALIM"

Continued Tomorrow.

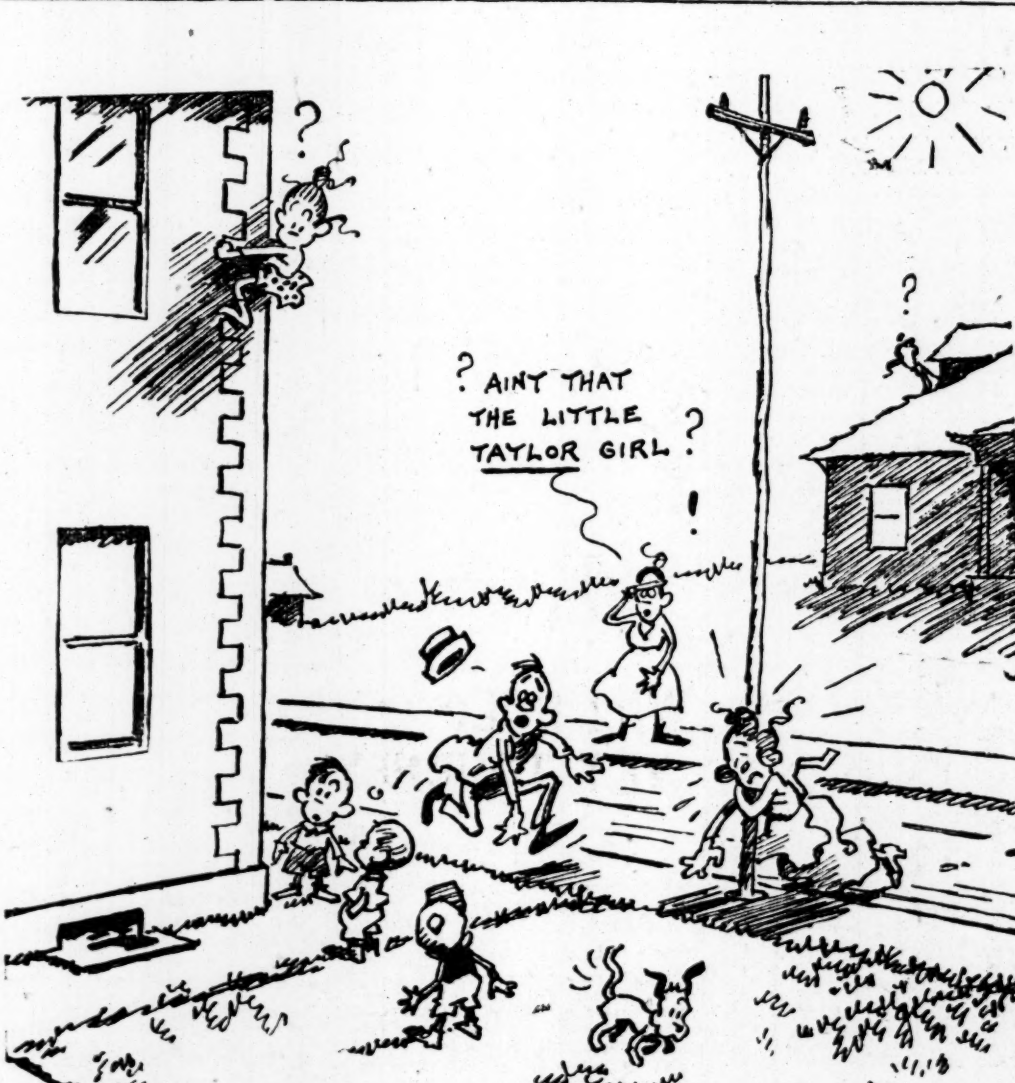
By Hayward

SOMEBODY'S STENOGRAPHER—Hide and Seek



WINNIE
WINKLE,
THE
BREADWINNER
Mr. Jones
Convinces
Fawthaw

Tomboy Taylor



TOMBOY TAYLOR'S MOTHER HAD ANOTHER OF
HER FAINTING SPELLS THE DAY AFTER SHE TOOK
HER TO SEE A CERTAIN WELL KNOWN MOVIE COMEDY.

When Fellers Need a Friend



BRIGGS

RADIO DEPARTMENT

Footwarmers' Orchestra On Early Program Tonight

Popular Syncopaters Will Be Heard for Entire Hour in Late Dance Numbers.

"Old Reliable" will warm the feet of its vast host of radio fans during the 6 to 7 o'clock broadcast tonight, with the strains of the latest "Jazz Hits," as delivered to WGM's microphone by the "one and only" "Footwarmers' Orchestra," the boys who have never failed to make "everybody step."

This dance organization comprises a group of "none better" musicians, headed by Bill Munn as director and pianist, and "backed up" by Bud Meeker, drums; Dewey Bass, banjo; Pete Sullivan, trumpet; Eddie O'Brien, violin; Bishop Foreman, saxophone; and Phil Shoenek, who, besides doubling on the "sax" and clarinet, is the manager of the organization.

These boys, with careful study and long practice together, have arrived at the "top of the ladder" in public esteem, which is self-evident in the scores of reports received at WGM following the initial appearance of the "Footwarmers."

The "Footwarmers' Orchestra" is well known among music lovers of this city, and their appearance, either in public or via the ether from WGM, is anticipated by the nation's "dancing populace" as well as those who feel their age, and are "not as young as they used to be."

Fans of the "Old Reliable" will be more than pleased to hear that the "Footwarmers" will be heard, hereafter, every Monday and Friday night on the early 6 to 7 o'clock broadcast, giving the latest dance music "as you like it."

Volpi Presents Large Array of Atlanta's Most Talented Artists in Delightful Program.

Last night will not be soon forgotten by WGM's host of friends who listened to the program that was arranged by Volpi, noted Atlanta teacher of voice and coach of opera, for and in honor of Mrs. I. W. Williams, a patient in the Davis-Fischer sanatorium, of Atlanta, where she is confined to her bed.

Miss Allen, who is a former member of the Chicago Opera company, headed the list of artists that "charmed" the "Old Reliable" audience. Variety and quality were the bywords of the evening, and from the very start of the program, compliments and requests rolled into Logan Clarke.

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.

Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone Walnut 0983

Personal Attention Prompt Pay—No Delay

LOGAN CLARKE

STROTHER C. FLEMING

LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY

Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.